"AFTER SIX DAYS"
A Three Hundred Million Dollar Master Production.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"AFTER SIX DAYS"
A Three Hundred Million Dollar Master Production.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 49 — BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1925. — ONE ANNA.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET, Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
28th Feb.	CHINA ..		7,952
7th Mar.	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th "	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st "	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th "	DEVANHA† ..	Ex. Steamer	8,092
28th "	NARKUNDA		16,223
4th Apl.	DONGOLA† ..		8,080
11th "	NALDERA ..		15,997
18th "	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th "	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th "	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA *	11,089
23rd "	CHINA ..		7,952
30th "	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th "	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th "	CALEDONIA §		7,622
27th "	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
18th "	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th "	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th "	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
15th "	CALEDONIA .		7,622
22nd "	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th "	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

† Special reduced fares:—

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon ..	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second " ..	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
5th March	MANDALA	5,246
19th "	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th "	DUMANA	8,427
30th "	WARFIELD *	6,060
14th May	MASULA *	7,261
28th "	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th "	A Steamer. *	..

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
28th Feb.	NAGPORE *† ..	5,283	
7th Mar.	LAHORE* ..	5,252	
20th "	ALIPORE* ..	5,273	
31st "	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
7th April	JEYPORE* ..	5,318	
14th "	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th "	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th "	MIRZAPORE* ..	5,715	
28th "	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
12th May	DELTA ..	8,097	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd "	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July.	SICILIA ..	6813	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

†Cargo vessel only; proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

27th Feb.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
28th "	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
2nd March	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
4th March	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
4th "	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5145	31st Jan.	27th Feb.
Penang Maru.	A. Fujita	5214	9th Feb.	27th Feb.
Shinsei Maru.	R. Akiyama	4740	15th Feb.	4th Mar.
Marioka Maru,	N. Komiyama	4169	18th Feb.	2nd Mar.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	26th Feb.	9th Mar.
Heijin Maru.	...	4364	3rd Mar.	15th "

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinnoh Maru	T. Yoshioka	4897	7th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Amur Maru	M. Sakijo	7770	10 "	27 "
Indus Maru	K. Mori.	4366	14 "	28 "
Shaka Maru	S. Tanaka	...	21 "	10th March
Tacoma Maru.	S. Kojima	5850	23 "	11th "

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager.

Phone No. 22156. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box, No. 335.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: Bank Street.

BRANCHES:

Byculla—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK:

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS.—May be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer

MODERN TAILORING

MODERATE CHARGES
BEST MATERIALS
AND WORKMANSHIP.

REDUCE

the cost of your clothings. Our representative calls on you on phoning or dropping us a post card, with latest designs and estimates.

Phone 24008

KAZI & Co.,

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS

Opp: Mongini, Ld.,

Churchgate St., : : : BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere,

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE

You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.

Particulars from—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES

BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over .. Rs 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:— P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

C. M. SHAH & Co., *Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency.* Kapadia Building, Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

S. H. THACKER, *Chief Agents:—For Gujrat, Kathiawar,* Raipur, Naiwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad,

Chief Agents For C, P, & Berar:—

S. R. DONGRE & CO., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22):—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street Fort BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—30%
Dividend declared 1922.. .. 30%

The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinina.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc., can also be had,

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars, write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and office use at Carnac Road, Abba Building. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
G R591

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED.—Ten years old second-hand two BOILERS 30 x 7 pressure 160/180 Horse Power. For particulars see Messrs. CHAPSI BHARA AND CO., between 12 and to 2 p.m. Dana Bunder, Bombay 3.
K 829

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to Mr. MEHARBUX, 228, Cadell Road, Mahim.
K M737

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

ARRIVED—Consignment of BRAND NEW Michelin Cord Tyres WITHOUT WRAPPERS at HALF PRICE. Sizes: 30 by 3½, 820, 875, 33 by 4, 880, 810, 895, 31 by 4-40 (Ballon). Apply ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO., opposite Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, Bombay 4. Tele. 41037.
N M833

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT.

TIMBER SALE NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that about 5,000 c. ft. of Chonda paini (Hardwickia Pinnata), 800 c. ft. Kalapaini (Dipterocarpus indicus), 1,200 c. ft. Pali (Dichopsis elliptica), 3,300 c. ft. Poon (Calophyllum tomentosum), 300 c. ft. Aini (Artocarpus Hirsuta), 3,600 c. ft. of Teak Poles and 3,000 c. ft. of second class timbers now lying at the Coorg Forest Depot at Beliapatam near Azhikal Railway Station, will be sold in small lots by Public Auction at Beliapatam on the 9th March, 1925. The sale will commence at 10 a.m.

The Timber is open to inspection.

For further particulars apply to the Forest Engineer, Coorg, Mercara.

(Sd.) J. L. HARRISON,
Forest Engineer, Coorg.
20/2/25. 22750

NOTICE

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England)

TRAIN SERVICE ON HARBOUR BRANCH.

ON SUNDAYS, the 15th and 22nd February and 1st and 8th March, 1925, owing to the necessity for special works, there will be no Electric Train Service between Victoria Terminus and Kurla or Steam Train Service between Gowari and Bandra on the Harbour Branch between 9 and 16/0 Hours.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent
Bombay, 4th February, 1925. 22635

TENDERS.

GAEKWAR'S BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 60,000 half round teak or sal sleepers N. G. and 15,000 Rectangular (Teak or sal) sleepers N. G. on or before 20th March, 1925.

Tender copy can be had from the Stores Superintendent—Goya-Gate on payment of Rs. 5 each on week days.

Conditions of contract agreement, etc., can be seen in the office of the Stores Superintendent on office days.

Earnest money of Rs. 2,000 (two thousand) should be deposited with the Chief Auditor of the Railway and his receipt attached with the tender, without which no tender will be considered.

Tender should be marked "Tenders for the Supply of sleepers."

The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any tender part or whole without assigning any reason.

A. T. HOULDCROFT,
Manager & Engineer-in-Chief.
G. B. S. Railways.
Goya-Gate,
14th February, 1925. 22757

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE CARRIAGES and MOTOR CARS of GUESTS attending the Garden Party at Government House on THURSDAY, the 26th February, 1925, will enter by the Lower Gate, Walkeshwar Road, and will leave by the Upper Gate to be parked outside Government House grounds. The departure from the Garden Party will also be by the Lower Gate

2. On arrival at the platform, a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the conveyance.

3. On departure, as conveyances come up, the numbers will be called, and should owners not be present on the platform their conveyances will be sent round.

4. Guests coming in Motor Cars are informed that they should have a licensed chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain opposite the platform, but will be parked with other cars according to the numbers allotted to them.

5. Guests are desired to note that no vehicle will be permitted to overtake another vehicle, while passing up the lower drive, towards Government House.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 24th February, 1925. 22754

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of a requisition received under Section 36(d) and (h) of the Municipal Act, for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider a proposition for expressing opinion that the appointment of the Dean of the Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College should be made after the necessary conditions for the appointment have been drawn up by the Medical Relief Committee and approved by the Corporation, a SPECIAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY the 2ND MARCH, 1925, at 3 P.M. (BOMBAY TIME).

By Order of the Chairman of the Standing Committee,
R. P. DESAI,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 25th February, 1925. 22755

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 250 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 12/8 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each and Rs. 5 per share on 83,990 new shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up) for the year ended 31st May, 1924, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 16th March, 1925, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Office to the shareholders whose names stood on the register on 17th February, 1925, on production of their share certificates.

For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Limited,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

TO BE LET.

A Spacious GROUND FLOOR for Showroom or Offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALLA & CO., 44, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay. M817

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE JAPAN and SHANGHAI SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION has passed in their General Meeting on 18th February, 1925, the following resolution to be in force from 1st March, 1925:—

A member of the Association can demand cash from any purchaser local or otherwise if he so desires. In case a member is willing to give credit, he may do so for 15, 25 or 35 days at the most. If any merchant fails to make payment within the stipulated time, the Association should be immediately informed about the matter so that the Managing Committee may take necessary steps.

Bombay, 20-2-25. 524

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF I GUARD BOAT "MABEL."

Under instructions from the Assistant Collector of Customs I/c Preventive Service Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Old Custom House near the Wharf.

1 Guard Boat "Mabel" 60 ft. by 16 ft.

MENESSE & Co.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT WALKESHWAR ROAD AND COWASJEE PATEL STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Ramdas Dopa and Tulsidas Dopa Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on account and risk of the mortgagee M. A. Rajkotewalla, the following properties.

On TUESDAY, the 10th March next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land at Malabar Hill Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, within the registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1014 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, and New No. 2128 and Old Survey No. 13, New Survey No. 2/7293 and Cadastral Survey No. 291 and in the books of the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 2490(2) 2490(2A) and Street Nos. 443, 451, A433 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the Malabar Hill Road, on the West by the property of Collector of Bombay, on the North Plot No. 5 of Akbaralli Shaik Combrudin Palanupurwalla and others and on the South by the Plot No. 3 of Vazir Heji.

On FRIDAY, the 13th March next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and grounds rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cawasji Patel Street within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 181 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 199, New No. 5059, Old Survey No. 1320 and New Survey No. 2/9380 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1492-93 and Street Nos. 48-50-1 and Cadastral Survey No. 465 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a Public Street next to it by the house of Hassonally Abdulally, on or towards the West by the house of Pallonji Dorabji, on or towards the North by the house of Hormasji Nawroji and on or towards the South by a Halalkhore passage and partly by the house of Motilal Jugaldas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

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173, Princess Street, BOMBAY
SEMI SUIT with Silk Facing Rs. 98
CUT MAKE & TRIM GUARANTEED

NOVELTY; GRAND SENSATION
452 PRESENTS FOR Re. 1/-

Purchaser of a phial of Rose Otto or 4 pots of ring worm ointment will be given the following presents:

1 ring of eight metals, 1 Divine armlet for cure of Gonorrhea and spermatorrhea, 1 Fancy toy wrist watch, 144 Blue black ink tablets, 1 Fancy handle, 1 Clip, 1 Doz. transfer pictures, 1 Safety pin, 12 Fancy buttons, 1 Rubber balloon will fly by blowing, 1 Clicker phones if properly played can be used in accompaniment with music, 1 Jumping frog (draw the spring and it will leap) 1 Drunkard doll (tumbling clown Heyday) its movement make you die with laughing, 247 assorted lozenges:—Total 452 items.

Price Re 1/- Postage -/6/-
SEAL & Co., P. O. Haikhola, CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 AND 10
"WOMAN TO WOMAN"
Starring
BETTY COMPSON
as a French dancing girl who falls passionately in love with a British Officer on leave in Paris during the recent war. There is a tragedy in which there is no villain except an impersonal one—Fate.

NO ADMISSION TO CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS.

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 (including tax)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. & 1 P.M. & 5 P.M. & 11 P.M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM
Presents THIS WEEK
SHANKER LILA
MAHASHIVRATRIA
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL

Again continues this week
THIRD WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM Co.'s
Grand Comedy Drama
"THE HEN-PECKED HUSBAND"
Last chance to witness the film full of laughter
Daily four shows at:—3, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS:—
On SATURDAY, SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.

LOOK! LOOK!
KESARI'S
LODHRA FOR LADIES'
Troubles and Disorders
Ask your Chemist or
KESARI KUTEERAM
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Egmore, MADRAS.

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SIMPLE
SAFE
RELIABLE
BURNS
KEROSENE
LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.
Humman Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMING NEXT SAT. FEB. 28th.
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"SAFETY LAST"
THE KING OF COMEDIANS IN THE GREATEST COMEDY EVER FILMED.
7 Reels of wild and uncontrolled laughter. Two laughs and a thrill every second.
WATCH FOR FULL PARTICULARS.
NOTE THE DATE.
SATURDAY FEBRUARY 28th.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
NEW RIPON THEATRE GRANT ROAD.
SATURDAY, 28th February 1925 P.M. 8-30
ASHA NIRASHA.
SUNDAY, 1st March 1925 P.M. 3 Noon
NAND KUMAR
Manager.

PRABHAT
AN IDEAL HINDI WEEKLY
EDITED BY
Prof. DHARMENDRA NATH SHASTRI, TARKSHIROMANI M.A, M.O.L., M.R.A.S.
Write For a Specimen Copy TO-DAY
"PRABHAT" BAREILLY, U. P.

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BULLION MARKET.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 28th ultimo amounted to £126,745,140 as compared with £126,744,260 on the previous Wednesday.

The small amount of gold available in the market this week was nearly all absorbed by trade demand, and orders have been received here to ship gold direct from America to India.

During the week, gold to the value of $49,914,000 has been announced as engaged for shipment from New York, as follows:—

$5,000,000 to Berlin,
$17,775,000 to India,
$17,989,000 to Australia,
$1,500,000 to Holland,
$2,800,000 to Europe,
$4,700,000 to Europe and the Far East,
$150,000 to Venezuela.

In addition, New York reported on 30th ultimo that a shipment of $400,000 Gold had been arranged from Philadelphia to an unknown destination.

The return to an effective use of the Gold Standard in this country is not of interest to experts alone, for, in our complex modern civilization, the working of the currency, though out of sight and unknown to the majority of its users, exerts far-reaching influences upon their success and happiness. Changes made in connection with it demand deep and anxious consideration and cannot be disposed of by easy platitudes.

A statement recently appeared in the Press that "the real factor which determines the state of the nation's currency is its willingness to work and its readiness to be taxed." The phrase sounds well, but does not ring true when applied to the currency of Great Britain.

In the first place, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out when he referred at the Pilgrims' Dinner last Friday to the greatness of the sacrifice made by Great Britain in the Battleship Agreements, this is a crowded island dependent for four-fifths of its food upon supplies from other parts of the globe. This fact also applies to our currency, for imported food and necessary raw material must be paid for in goods or money.

In the next place, we have incurred an enormous external debt in our whole-hearted and successful attempt in helping to save European, and we may fairly add, Western civilization from destruction.

Hence, no amount of work and no amount of taxation can avail to provide the necessary food or to pay foreign debts, unless we possess sufficient balance of seen and unseen exports in our favour.

In other words, the ultimate decisive factor as to the currency of Great Britain is *foreign trade*. We have on occasion mentioned this fact, but now that the U. S. exchange has so nearly approximated the gold par, and that the removal of the prohibition against gold may become ere long a question for decision, the grave importance of the position held by trade needs particular emphasis.

The laws of the Universe, such as the survival of the fittest and the working of supply and demand, may be temporarily suspended by artificial expedients, but sooner or later Nature exacts the penalty. In similar fashion, loans, bank rates, and friendly pacts can only restrain for a while such adverse forces as may confront the return of this country to normal currency conditions. The vital question is the moment when the external trade of Great Britain can be considered robust enough to stand the strain.

Work, and good visible results therefrom, are of little avail to form the basis of successful trade, unless the goods produced are cheap enough to suit foreign buyers. Hence, humane and friendly relations between capital and labour, employer and employed, are of extreme importance when Great Britain re-opens a free gold market in London. For gold cannot be acquired for the purchase of food and payment of foreign debt, unless there is a mutual understanding at home, by which a cheap and plentiful supply of goods is made available for exchange abroad.

Without this, the change would merely introduce a new and dangerous feature in financial affairs. Grave trade disputes in recent years have moved the U. S. exchange some points against this country This circumstance, in the conditions then existing, was but of passing inconvenience. If, however, gold possesses again the right of free exit from this country before a body of trade has been built up sufficient to give stability, and a reserve of strength, and if a serious industrial crisis occur, the balance of the foreign exchanges might be swayed to such an extent that the point of gold export might be touched, and the financial operations of the country seriously incommoded by heavy withdrawals of gold.

We hold no pessimistic views of the future; we have faith and confidence in the sanity of the British people, but we hold no illusions as to the inability of Great Britain to cope with her limitations and liabilities unless she can compete successfully in foreign markets. On this issue absolutely depends the effective use of the Gold Standard, and also the period to be set for its release from legislative control.

In connection with the above, we insert details as to gold imports and exports in relation to the U. S. exchange. The points when free gold movements become practical by the removal of the prohibition upon exports of gold, will be as follows:—(allowing for freight and insurance rates now ruling and for ten days' loss of interest at 4 per cent. whilst in transit, and for petty expenses).

London to New York—$4.8567 per £.
New York to London—$4.8881 per £.

The price above calculated as paid for gold to New York is 77s. 9d. the standard ounce—round about which figure gold used to be obtainable in pre-war times. As, however, it is possible that gold might not, in the new conditions, be readily obtainable except at about the equivalent of the bullion value of sovereigns (paid out by the Bank of England against notes) and, as these coins would probably be not new but of current weight, say two or three per mille under the mint weight, their cost as bullion would be equal to about 78s. 0Zd. per standard ounce, and the gold point for London to New York would in that event be about $4.837.

SILVER.

During the week the silver market has been a little more active owing to China's reentry into the field. Continental sales have rendered the filling of Indian and other buying orders comparatively easy. Some orders on the part of China to sell caused a fall of 9/16d. on the 2nd instant, and imparted a less confident tone. America is not an active factor at the moment.

No applications were received yesterday by the Bank of England for India Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers and no fresh Indian Currency Returns have come to hand.

The stock in Shanghai on the 31st ultimo consisted of about 72,300,000 ounces in sycee, 36,000,000 dollars, and 6,010 silver bars, as compared with 65,400,000 ounces in sycee, 36,800,000 dollars, and 8,420 silver bars on the 17th ult.

Statistics for the month of January 1925 are appended:—

BAR SILVER PER OZ. STD.

Highest price, cash delivery, 32 9/16d.; Two Months' delivery, 32 7/16d.

Lowest price, cash delivery, 31 3/4d.; Two months' delivery, 31 13/16d.

Average price, cash delivery, 32.196d.; Two months' delivery, 32.055d.

BAR GOLD P. OZ. FINE.

Highest price, 87s. 9d.
Lowest price, 86s. 9d.
Average price, 87s. 2.3d.
Quotations—

BAR SILVER P OZ. STD.

January 29th 32.7/16d. cash 32.3/16d. 2 mos.
January 30th 32.7/16d. cash 32.3/16d. 2 mos.
January 31st 32.1/2d. cash 32.5/16d. 2 mos.
February 2nd 32.5/16d. cash 32.1/8d. 2 mos.
February 3rd 32.1/4d. cash 32.1/16d. 2 mos.
February 4th 32.1/4d. cash 32.1/8d. 2 mos.
Average 32.364d. cash 32.166d. 2 mos.

BAR GOLD P. OZ. FINE.

January 29th, 87s.
January 30th 87s. 1d.
February 2nd 86s. 11d.
February 3rd 87s.
February 4th 87s. 1d.
Average 87s. 2d.

The silver quotation to-day for cash is 1/16d. below and for two months' delivery 1/16d. above those fixed a week ago for the respective deliveries.

"PHILANIZING" COTTON.

Information regarding the much-discussed German process for treating cotton to give it the appearance of wool was given in a recent address at a German chemists' meeting. The following is an abstract of the paper:—

"A new process is being exploited by the Philana A. G. (Philana Co.) of Basel, Switzerland, based on the methods discovered by Ch. Schwartz for finishing and improving cotton.

"If cotton is treated with strong nitric acid in the presence of the reaction products of nitric acid on cellulose, starch or albumen (and it is satisfactory to use fabrics just as they come from the looms, but treated so as to contain these substances: a relatively simple process) a shrinking accompanied by a curling and a napping effect results. Fabrics treated in this way obtain a closer texture, much more similar in feel and appearance to wool. The resistance to tearing is increased; the stretch is also increased. The heat conductivity is greatly diminished. All these changes give it properties similar to those of wool.

"After washing out the acid, the finished fibres contain no oxycellulose or nitro-groups, but do have an increased affinity for dyestuffs. At the meeting of the Colour and Textile Chemists Division at the last Congress of Union of German Chemists at Rostock-Warnemunde, Dr. Beil, of Hochst A. M., illustrated his description by passing around samples of 'philanized' fabrics. On account of the apparatus necessary and the technical difficulties inherent, the process is not suitable for installation in dye-houses, cotton-printing establishments, etc., but is carried out on a large scale by the Hochst Dye Works. The philanized textiles are then finished at the various textile finishing plants. Inasmuch as many dyestuffs, especially the true vat dyes, can go through the process unchanged, it is possible to philanize dyed fabrics. Raw cotton and yarn as well as other vegetable fibres can be treated by this process."

KHADI PRATISTHAN.

WEEKLY KHADI NEWS.

In North Calcutta an Association has been formed for the success of the spinning franchise. There have been 2 committees, one consisting of Charkha experts and another for collecting funds. The object of the Association is to increase the number of willing spinners among the Congress members. It has already enlisted more than 50 members and hopes to enlist another hundred before the 1st of March. We wish the Association and its organisers every success and we hope numerous similar Associations would be started by energetic workers in our towns and villages.

CHARKHA IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

The Khulna District Board has passed a resolution making it obligatory upon the Girls schools receiving its aid to introduce spinning in their curriculum. We hope the example set by the Khulna District Board will be followed up by all other District Boards of Bengal. How readily the little girls will welcome the wheel amongst them if we only know how to awaken their interest in it. They must be taught to card cotton by the small carding bow (Bardoli Pinjan, available at our office). Once they are familiar with the process of producing slivers they will love to ply the wheel as joyously as they love to play.

CHARKHA IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

We are glad to learn that the Chandpur Municipality has passed a resolution unanimously for the compulsory introduction of charkha in all the Primary schools. We also learn that the North Sylhet Local Board has appointed a spinning expert to get the teachers trained in the art as preliminary to introducing spinning in the schools under it. We appeal to all our Local Boards and Municipalities to follow the example of Chandpur and Sylhet. Recently we have received an order of 100 charkhas from the Hazaribagh District Board. If the students and teachers of a school spin daily for an hour or two, imagine what a large quantity of yarn would be produced from month to month! The yarn thus produced can be easily woven into Khaddar to clothe the students and teachers of the school.

YARN FOR ALL-INDIA KHADI BOARD.

We inform all those who used to send their quotas of yarn through us to the All-India Khadi Board that henceforth their yarn, if it is for membership, should be sent to their respective District Congress Committees. But if they want to make a gift of their yarn to Mahatmaji or the A. I. K. B. without being members of the Congress we shall gladly receive their yarn as usual and send it to the Sabarmati Ashram.

The processes of spinning and carding are daily being demonstrated by a Pratisthan worker in the public squares of Calcutta. The names of those who are expressing their willingness to learn spinning with a view to become members of the Congress are being enlisted and arrangements are being made to teach them to spin as early as possible. Those who cannot afford to pay for a charkha will be given one free provided that they spin regular and do not fail to send their quotas of yarn every month.

RUBBER AND TEA.

In the past it has almost invariably been the case that when rubber has been high in price tea has been a poor market, and vice versa. Latterly, however, both markets have been strong, and those companies that are fortunate enough to be producers of both commodities are likely to render an excellent account when their reports are forthcoming for the year just ended. The situation in rubber has rarely been more interesting than is the case at the present moment. Stocks are abnormally low and world consumption is on the up grade. On the other hand the supply is confined within certain limits by the export restriction scheme in operation in British territories. The price has been moving up, and unless the unexpected happens it will doubtless reach a yet higher level before the year is much older.

Among the many recommendations of tea-cum-rubber shares which appear from time to time, it seems generally overlooked, a correspondent states, that Consolidated Tea and Lands are the largest for both strings. In view of this it seems surprising that serious investors should lightly sell these shares on a small temporary setback; otherwise why should they fall, more than other havier, but for a lack of knowledge of the company's double potentialities?—"Commerce".

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT IN KOLABA DISTRICT.

NEW ASSOCIATION FORMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIBAG, Feb. 23.

It is now well-known that the Boy Scout Movement has been vigorously taken up by the high schools of Kolaba District, particularly by the K. E. Society, conducting at present four high schools in the district. Mr. D. P. Joshi of Poon ahad come to Alibag on 21st instant on behalf of the Maharastra Scouts' Association to inspect the work done in the district. It is worthy of note that K. E. Society's school at Alibag is taking utmost care to further the boy scout movement along most encouraging lines. Mr. D P. Joshi delivered an excellent address on the origin and development of the boy scout movement at the Kridabhuvan when Mr. S. D. Vaidya, pleader presided. The function was attended by a large number of people. The boy scouts from the K. E. Society school with their uniforms attracted the attention of the audience. Mr. D. P. Joshi received a warm welcome from the scouts on his arrival. The enthusiastic lecturer traced the history of the boy scout movement beginning from the experiment of Mr. Baden Powell in England. He emphasised the fact that there was nothing new in the movement, but it was a revival of a similar movement in Maharashtra started by Shri Samarth during Shivaji's times with a few modifications here and there. He directed the attention of the audience to different virtues such as love of truth, obedience and decipline which go to form the moral character of scouts. Nay, he said lessons in scouts training are practical lessons in practical morality. He refuted all arguments generally forwarded by the critics of different shades of opinion and convinced the audience of the usefulness of the movement in every way. He requested the audience to form Scouts Association for the whole district of Kolaba and closed his excellent address amidst loud cheers.

Then Rev. Paul emphasised the importance of the movement as supplementing the education imparted in the present schools.

Then Mr. Sakarkar, the Secretary of the Literary Society moved a resolution to the effect that the following should be the personnel of the Scouts Association for the whole district of Kolaba: Rao Bahduar G. M. Kamat, president, Vice-presidents: Shrimant Y. A. Kunte J.P. of Alibag, Shrimant Abasaheb Mehendale of Roha, Shrimant Annasaheb Dev of Pen, Shrimant Atmaramshet Atawane of Panvel, Members: Mr. S. D. Vaidya, pleader. Mr. Manerikar, pleader, Mr. Dhebari, pleader, Rev. Navalkar, Supdt. J. E. H. School, Rev. Paul, Mr. V. G. Ranade, Supdt. Industrial School, Mr. K. W. Kunte, Mr. Lanus, Mr. E. M. Dighorkar, Mr. Flints, Civil Surgeon of Alibag. It was seconded by Mr. Dhabri pleader and was unanimously carried.

The proceedings of the meeting terminated after thanking the learned lecturer and the president.

A HOME FOR OUR "FALLEN SISTERS."

The managing committee of the Hindu Yuvathi Saranalayam writes from No. 2 Mantapam Road, Kilpauk, Madras:—

"We happened to see an extract from your valuable daily in our local vernacular paper "Andhrapatrica" to the effect that a dancing girl "Parvatibai" filed a petition before the Bombay Magistrate to protect her from her parents who have been forcing her to lead a life of prostitution. We sincerely sympathise with the girl and offer to take her into our "Hindu Yuvathi Saranalayam" which has been organised to shelter such of those girls rescued from the Devadasi community of Southern India, who want to make out an honourable livelihood by learning some handicraft. Our movement is, we dare say, the first of its kind in India. The Saranalayam is being run for the last two years by Sreemati Yaminipurva Thilakamma and there are nearly twelve inmates now and many will be forthcoming if there are sufficient funds.

THE OBJECTS.

The objects of the institution above referred to are:—

(1) To invite girls intended for life of prostitution and turn them to better ways of living by means of maintaining a school and thus giving them facilities for self-improvement.

(2) To improve the earning capacity of the girls, so that they may not take to prostitution out of sheer necessity.

(3) With this view, to give the girls some vocational training in spinning and weaving, carpentry etc.

(4) To awaken and educate public opinion in regard to the gross iniquity of perpetuating prostitutes as a caste.

DRAFT RULES FOR INSTITUTION.

(1) The Institution shall be called the Hindu Yuvathi Saranalayam, Madras.

(2) The Institution shall undertake the management and control of a boarding and residential school.

(3) Supporters to this institution shall fall into two classes (a) life members (b) ordinary members.

(a) On payment of Rs. 100 members will be enrolled as "Life Members."

(b) The ordinary class of members may each either pay Rs. 10 per year or Re. 1 per month.

(4) Membership of either class is open to both ladies and gentlemen.

(5) Out of the general body of members an Executive Committee consisting of not more than 8, with a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer shall be elected for a term of not more than 3 years.

(6) The whole affairs of the Institution shall be under the control of the said Committee.

(7) Among other duties the Secretary shall be in special charge of school.

(8) The Secretary may take steps towards popularising the Institution, by way of canvassing Mofussil support, by issuing occasional pamphlets and other propaganda work; subject to the sanction and approval of the Committee.

RULES OF THE SCHOOL.

(1) The school is only open to girls who satisfy the rules of admission which are: (a) the girl seeking admission shall belong to that class of girls that otherwise would be trained to a life of prostitution; (b) In case the girl seeking admission be not an orphan and happens to be below 16, a written consent from her parent or guardian is necessary.

(2) The Secretary shall be in charge of the admissions subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

(3) The Secretary shall also have powers of appointment, control and other matters connected with the staff of the school, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

(4) The inmates of the said school shall obey the rules and discipline laid down by the authorities.

A.-I. SHIA CONFERENCE, ART EXHIBITION.

The 7th All-India Shia Art Exhibition will be held along with the 18th Session of the All-India Shia Conference in Bombay from 9th to 11th prox. All sorts of Industries and Arts will be displayed by numerous exhibits. Some old paintings of the time of Emperor Jahangir which have not yet been produced in any other Exhibition have been secured to be shown in this Exhibition. Weaving, Textile, Jewellery work, leather work, dying and clay modelling work too numerous to be described are being managed to be exhibited. The Shia artists are requested to send their exhibits by 5-3-1925 and well-wishers of the Exhibition to send in silver and gold medals or Rs. 6 and 18 for prizes thereof to the following address. Other particulars to be had from Mr. Sh. M. Husain, General Secretary, Shia Art Exhibition, C/o. Haji Md. Hashim Isphahani, Kalayan Mansion, Dongri, Bombay 9.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 25.

S S Jalavihar, Park, Moulmein.
S S Massilia, Henderson, Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 26.

S S Reichenfels, Stephens, Hamburg via Karachi.

LOADING.

Feb. 25.

Steamer Takoma Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Barala for Busreh.
Steamer City of Simla for Liverpool.
Steamer Massilia for Liverpool.
Steamer Jalavihar for Tuticorin.
Steamer Nippon for Karachi.

S S Jalavihar: The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalavihar, 3381 tons, Captain J F H Park, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of rice and timber.

S S Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3280 tons, Captain L L Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Reichenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Reichenfels, 2919 tons, Captain W Stephens, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, February 25, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Cracovia, 4566, Trieste 1/3 L Triestino.
4 Mundra 4461 ,N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
5 Amur Maru, 4223 Kobe, N.F. O S Kaisha.
6 City of Simla, 8243, K'chi 5/3 K N & Co.
6 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 27/2, Graham Trading Co.
7 Cl Macnican 2751 Dunkirk 28/2, J F and Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Japan 21/2, N Y Kaisha.
16 Trecone 2679, L'pool, 1/3 M M & Co.
17 Tregonell 3178 Genoa, 7/3 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

5 City of Milan 2558, Dunkirk 5/3 K N & Co.
7 Nagpore, 3,226, Japan, 26/2, M M and Co.
8 Tacoma Maru 3642 Kobe, 15/3 O S K.
8 Goalpara, 9,516, NF, NF, M M and Co.
10 & 11 Gharinda 3212, Rangoon 4/3, M M & Co.
10 & 11 Tarantia 3201 L'pool 20/2 Graham Tradinx Co. Ltd.
12 & 13 Morioka Maru, 3,096, Kobe, 1/3. N Y Kaisha.
14 Barjora, Busrah, 25/2, M M and Co.
15 Anfora 3590, K'chi 2/3 M Italiana.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

10 Trecarrel 3198 Antwerp 5/3 M M and Co.
13 Khandalla 3300 Durban 4/3 M M and Co.
14 Charibury 2997 Antwerp NF Edwards
16 China 4173 London 28/2 M M
16 Corsinia, 2,848 Hull, 24/2, T M and Co.
K Varsowa, 1957 27/2 M M & Co.
A Shenael Maru, 3,403, Kobe, 28/2, N Y Kaisha.
B Penang Maru 3215 Japan 25/2 N Y Kaisha.
D & E Indus Maru, Kobe, 1/3, O S Kaisha.
F Garmula, 3,234, NF, NF., M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Caledonia due about 27th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 6th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 13th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 27th Debrury, Agent M M Co.
Modasa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Hongkong due about 8th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 6th March, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Poona due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 17th March, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 23rd March, Agent G T Co.
City of Valencia due about 30th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Knowsley Hall (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trantenfels due about 27th February Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Atna due about 26th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andijk due about 6th March, Agent B D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilena due about 18th March, Agent L T Co.
Carnia due about 12th March, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 3rd March, Agent M Italiana.
Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sandon Hull due about 6th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kosmo due about 16th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Rydal Hall due about 3rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Ceylon Maru due about 26th February, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 28th February, Agent N Y Kaisha.
S S Hevin Maru due about 3rd March Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia due about 8th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 10th March, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 7th March Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

25-2-25.

S S Arabistan for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros.; 150 bales hemp, F F Campbel & Co. Ltd.; 220 bales cotton, F F Campbel l& Co. Ltd.

S S Arabistan for London:—19½ cwt casein, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.; 2000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.; 56 bales hemp, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.

S S City of Milan for Hull:—4000 cwt. linseed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld.; 4000 cwt castor seed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld.

S S China for London:—10 bales cow hides tanned ,V Madhavji and Sons, 1 bundle woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimof; 1 bundle woollen carpets, H Azizallahof; 3 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff; 20 bales cow hide tanned, P Hassam; 35 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia & Sons; 7 bales buffalo calf hides tanned, L Tharia & Sons; 6 bales cow hides tanned Haji N and Haji Eisa; 10 bales goat skins tanned, Haji N and Haji Eisa; 9 bales sheep skins tanned, Haji N and Haji Eisa; 1 bundle Persian woollen rags, Mackinnon M & Co.

S S China for Marseilles:—2000 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Charlbury for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, Khimji Visram & Co.; 110 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 139 bales cotton, P S Shinde; 110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ld.; 1 bales cotton waste, V A Save; 19 bales Aloe Fibre, B Ardesher & Co. 4200 bales myrabollams, P Mathuradas & Co. Ld.; 49 bales cotton fly, S A de Produits Textiles, 440 bales cotton K Devchand & Co. Ltd.; 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton Arjan Khimji & Co., 25 cwt gum olibanum, P Kooverjee & Co. 112 bales clean cotton waste, Ralli Bros 16 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram & Co.

S S Charlbury for Ghent—220 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Charlbury for Bremen:— 168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—110 bales cotton N Rajaram & Co. 165 bales cotton, Khimji Visram & Co. 100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ld.; 50 cwt gum olibanum, E Virjee & Co. 50 bales cotton. Ralli Bros. 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—112 bales cotton. Ralli Bros. 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Scindia for Liverpool: 79 cwt dill seed, C Jivanlal & Co. 845 cwt myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.; 7 bales silk waste cacoons, K Nixon & Co. 27 bales cotton, H M Mehta & Co.; 13 bales wool, Wilson Latham & Co. Ld 120 bales cotton, Lyon Lord & Co. Ld.; 1 bale wool, G Gumanmal; 74 bales wool, I Kundanmal; 1100 cwt myrabolams, Mathuradas Bros.; 7 bales wool, H M Suleman; 4 bales wool, H Balkishandas; 540 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 35 bales cotton, Nakashero Trading Co. Ld.

S S Scindia for Marseilles or Liverpool:—7000 cwt ground nuts, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld.

S S Scindia for Philadelphia:—2 bales dry salted goat skins, Briskey Co.; 69 casks wet salted goat skins, Briskey Co.; 60 bales goat hair, Deccan Trading Co. Ld.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—10 cwt soap nuts, K Kalyanji.

S S Scindia for Antwerp:—50 cwt wax Amic and Sons.

S S Zandijk for Barcelona:—160 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ltd.

S S Zandijk for Antwerp:—210 cwt gum insoluble, J Mocichand & Co. 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Anfora for Genoa:—220 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld. 38 cwt castor seed, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Anfora for Naples:—200 bales cotton, E Spencer & Co.

S S Aleppo for Hull:—1500 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Trecarne for Havre—6 cwt gum kadaya, S Chapsey & Co. 21 cwt gum Arabic, S Chapsey & Co. 400 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros. 345 bales cotton, K Devchand & Co. Ld.; 125 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.; 55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.; 1056 bales cotton. Volkart Bros.; 165 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co Ld.; 7806 cwt myrabollams, P Mathuradas & Co. Ltd.

S S Trecarrell for Antwerp: 1000 cwt crushed bones, E Virji and Co.; 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 104 bales hemp, T M Meghji.

S S Trecarroll for Dunkirk: 500 cwt myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.; 165 bales cotton. Volkart Bros. 550 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.

S S Trecarrell for Ghent: 110 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Tregonnel for Marseilles:—25 bales cotton fly, S A de Produits Textiles.

S S Tregonnel for Genoa:—220 bales cotton K Devchand & Co. Ld. 55 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Nagpore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, N Manilal & Co. 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Nagpore for Shanghai:—600 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Amur Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton M Amersey & Co. 78 cwt cloves, E S Abdul kyum.

S S Amur Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, H Rambhagat & Co.

S S Lahore for Kobe—200 bales cotton H Rambhagat & Co.; 1000 bales cotton G Dossa & Co.

S S Penang Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Penang Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Tamba Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Tambu Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai: 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Tambu Maru Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—2½ cwt. ivory, J Lalji & Co.

S S Shinsei Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G Dossa & Co.

IMPORTS.

25-2-25.

S S Havildar from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison & Co. Ld.:—

From Calcutta:—12 kegs red lead, 255 kegs paint, 75 drums paint, 58 drums linseed oil 36 drums red boot topping, 400 cylinders carbonic acid gas, 6 crates white enamel, 85 coil manilla rope, 60 bags magnesia plastic covering 48 bundles old gunnies 105 bales gunnies 350 bales paper, 7 bales hessian cloth.

From Madras:—37 empty cylinders, 25 cases medicines, 26 cases analine dyes, 69 bundles cotton waste, 203 bales cotton waste.

From Cuddalore:—12 cases confectionery, 16 bundles cotton waste, 33 bundles yarn waste.

From Naganatam:—41 bags turmeric.

From Tuticorin:—25 bundles chank beads, 101 cases tea dust, 27 bags coffee.

From Ponnani:—1125 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut 10 chests tea, 54 half chests tea.

ten, 415 baskets dry ginger, 74 jottas coir rope, 143 bundles wood bark, 36 bales cotton refuse, 635 bales cotton, 209 bags copra 2656 bags cocoanuts.

From Badagara:—776 bags cocoanuts 2057 bags copra.

From Tellicherry: 1668 bags cocoanuts.

From Cannanore:—30 bags copra, 2810 bags cocoanuts.

S S Cape Ortegal from Rangoon. Agents The Scindia Steam N Co Ltd and Reduced:—

From Rangoon:—354 bags millets, 1859 bags cotton seed, 110 bags white beans, 76817 bags Rice.

From Cochin:—24 bundles cotton, 80 robbins ginger, 40 bags ginger, 40 bags black pepper.

S S City of Milan from L Marques. Agents:—Turner Morrison & Co. Ld.:—

From L Marques:—5433 tons coal.

HUTS ON FIRE.

BLIND WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH.

On Monday at about 4-30 p.m. a fire broke out at Sewri Cross Road in some jowli huts resulting in ten jowli huts covering an area of 300 x 250 feet being completely burnt to a cinder and an old woman named Gunibai Rama who was blind and bed-ridden burnt to death. The huts were used for dwelling purposes and a number of persons were living in them. They belonged to Rajaram Jairam and three others. The fire brigade at Byculla being informed immediately went to the spot but found the huts burning furiously. The fire was brought under control after about half an hour. At the end, it was found that Gunibai (80) blind and bed-ridden was missing and on search being made her body was found badly burnt, charred and covered by burning debris. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 4000. The cause of fire is sparks from the fire place.

INQUEST.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday, touching the death of Gunibai, aged 80 years who was burnt to death on Monday afternoon in the jowli huts at Sewri Cross Road.

Shivram Vishram, a police constable No. 2725—E said he was on duty at Sewri Level Crossing on Monday at 4-30 p.m. He received information that some jowli huts at Sewri had caught fire. He signalled to the Fire Brigade and a fire engine arrived and put out the fire. About 12 or 13 huts had been burnt down and the dead body of the deceased was discovered in debris.

The deceased was blind and was very feeble to get out.

The jury returned a verdict of death by burning in the fire.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSI ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Parsi Association will have a debate with the Bombay Students' Brotherhood on Saturday (the 28th inst.) at 6 p.m. at Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, on "Political Reforms are more pressing in India to-day than Social Reforms". The Association represented by five speakers will assert the proposition. Members intending to speak on behalf of the Association are requested to send in their names before the 25th inst. to the undersigned. It is earnestly hoped that members will realize the advantages and utility of voicing their views at such debates and will come forward in large numbers.

A LITERARY CIRCLE.

Members will form a literary circle on Saturday (the 7th prox.) at 5-30 p.m. at the Association's premises (Wimbridge House, Sleater Road) and spend the evening in making short speeches on different subjects, delivering prose or poetry passages and representing short dramatic scenes, as they like. Members desiring to participate, will do well to inform the undersigned of the items they propose to give on the day, three days before, to enable proper arrangement of the programme to be made.

A CRICKET CLUB.

It is intended to make facilities for the Y. M. P. A. members for out-door games and exercise and to open a cricket club at the Esplanade Maidan in Fort, or at Gowalia Tank Maidan as convenient to the majority of the members, participating. A nominal fee of As. 4 or so per month will be kept, so those members proposing to play or favouring the scheme and desiring to enroll themselves as members of the cricket club are requested to send in their names to the Secretaries together with their suggestions as to the playground as convenient to them and any other matter concerned therewith for the consideration of the committee, before the 27th February.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, February 25.

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1.	England	S/S Cracovia ..	1st March 25	8 a. m.
2.	Austria and Italy			
3.	Japan .. ..(superscribed)	S/S Amur Maru ..	27th Feb. 25	3-30 p m.
4.	.. ..			
5.	.. ..			
6.	Singapore .. ..(superscribed)	S/S Amur Maru ..	27th Feb. 25	3-30 p m.
7.	Straits Settlements			
8.	Mauritius			
9.	East Africa			
10.	South Africa	S/S Khandalla ..	4th March 25	12 Noon.
11.	Seychelles			

POONA LETTER.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 23.

Two important events that took place last week were the Fergusson College anniversary and the anniversary celebration of late Mr. Gokhale. The former was held under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar and in honour of the latter a lecture was delivered by the Rev. MacNicol under the presidentship of Mr. B. S. Kamat.

The Fergusson College anniversary is usually held in December along with the Students' Social Gathering. This year on account of some hitch between the students and the Principal of the College, the annual gathering has not been held up to now, and only the anniversary was celebrated. Mr. Jayakar's address was much appreciated by the whole audience. At the outset he recalled the anniversary celebration twelve years ago when he had had the honour to give a similar address and informed the students of some of the points that were being hotly discussed by the University Reform Committee. Among them he referred to the new University for Poona, communalism in the University, residential or affiliated universities. Then he divided educational progress into four divisions: (1) from Macaulay to Wood; (2) from Wood's despatch to the beginning of the Congress; (3) from the Congress to the Montagu Reforms; (4) the present. The first he called the "Age of Translators." The second he described as the "Age of Saturation", in which men like Ranade were born. The third he called the "Age of Outburst"; and the fourth the "Period of Reconciliation."

Speaking of the end of education, he maintained that boys must be made self-conscious, proud of themselves and for that purpose education must be imparted through the vernaculars. He advised students to keep themselves in touch with the burning topics of the present-day politics, and he reminded them that the consideration and solution of such problems depended mostly on the younger generation of the educated classes.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY.

On the 19th was observed the tenth anniversary of Gokhale when the memorial address was delivered by Rev. MacNicol, with Mr. B. S. Kamat, in the Chair. The President requested the speaker to deliver the address by recommending him as a missionary and calling Gokhale also a missionary of education and politics. He held that the three great men, Ranade, Dr. Bhandarkar and Gokhale, represented the intellect and the virtues of Poona. Ranade was full of love, and Dr. Bhandarkar was Justice embodied. Ranade had foresight also, and that quality Gokhale who was his disciple, had in abundance. He compared Ranade and Gokhale to Cavour and Mazzini. The speaker remarked that Ranade, Dadabhai and Gandhi impressed spiritualism on Gokhale's mind. Gokhale was of a very peaceable temper. He was always full of faith and hope. He never went to one extreme or another, but his tendency was ever towards moderatism and reasonableness.

TANAJI ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of Tanaji, the lieutenant of Shivaji, was held for the first time on the Sinha Gad by the Tanaji Pathak of the Maharashtra Boy-scouts. On the fort, there is the tomb of Tanaji and before that, ballads were recited by some students.

Mr. Haji Mahomed has filed a suit against Vastad Gulam Dastagir, the well-known Mahomedan Non-co-operator of Poona, for having forcibly entered his house and beaten him. Mr. Dastagir has been released on bail. It is said that the quarrel arose out of the municipal election rivalry.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Municipal Election comes off on the 3rd proximo. Polling-booths are being erected in various places. An attempt was made to effect a compromise between the numerous candidates. But nowhere except in the Kasba Peth was it successful. But in Budhwar and Shadashiv Peths no compromise could be effected. Tremendous work is being done by all candidates and as the day is nearing, their work and the voters' enthusiasm are increasing apace.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF RELIGIOUS RULES.

MUTTRA SANATANISTS' PROTEST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MUTTRA, Feb. 24.

A public meeting of the Santan Dharmists of Muttra and Brindaban was held here yesterday evening under the auspices of the Brajmandal Sanatan Dharm Sabha. Jyotirvid Vidyakalanidhi Sri Shiva Prakashji Maharaj, *Rais* and Honorary Magistrate, Muttra, presided.

The following resolutions were passed:—

That this public meeting of the Sanatandharmists shows its deep hatred and regret upon the heart-striking heinous actions violating the religious rules of respective holy places, i.e., Tirthas, Ghats, Temples, etc., of Mathura, Brindaban and other holy places of Brajmandal done by the Aryasamajists accumulated for the Dayanand Janmashatabdi.

That this public meeting appoints a commission consisting of Jyotirvid Vidyakalanidhi Shri Shivaprakash Lalji, Mr. Basantlal Bhargava, Dr. R. B. Pathak, Pandit Natvarlal Chaturvedi, Goswami Chabilelalji, Lala Harkishen Lalji and Lala Sohan Lalji to enquire into the facts of the occurrences.

WARDHA NON-BRAHMINS.

FRIENDSHIP TOWARDS BRAHMINS

WARDHA, Feb. 23.

The first session of the Wardha District Non-Brahmins Hindu Conference was held on the 17th February 1925 at Nagzari. Prominent non-Brahmins, especially Marathas, from the Wardha District and Berar were present. Owing to the importance of the Conference in view of the coming Council elections in the C. P. and Berar leading Swarajists—Brahmins and non-Brahmins—were also present.

Mr. Venkatrao Gode, Chairman of the Reception Committee in his welcome address traced the history of the non-Brahmin movement and emphasised the necessity for organising the non-Brahmins.

Mr. Babasaheb Deshmukh, the Maratha Non-Cooperator leader of Virul in proposing the president to the chair remarked that the word "non-Brahmin" was very unhappy and asked them to adopt some other name suggesting the mass character of the movement.

The President, Mr. Gopalrao Kothekar, a Swarajist pleader from Yeotmal, then took the chair. He repudiated the charge of his having betrayed the Swaraj party by joining the Conference. On the contrary, he had joined the Conference expressly with the intention of spreading the Swarajist cult among the non-Brahmins, who formed nine-tenths of the Indian population. He wanted communal representation and his honest conviction was that with politics exclusively in the hands of the Brahmins, India was in great danger. The electorate was essentially a non-Brahmin electorate and if the Brahmins did not give up their present tactics he would apeal to the non-Brahmins not to vote for a single Brahmin candidate. Before the next Council elections arrived he was confident of converting the Swarajist leaders to his view.

RESOLUTIONS.

Eight resolutions were passed important among them being:—(1) urging the establishment of a Wardha District National Non-Brahmin Hindu League. (2) demanding full proportional representation for the non-Brahmins from village panchayats to the Congress and the Councils. (3) appealing for the spreading of goodwill and equality among the several non-Brahmin castes and (4) giving an assurance of their friendship towards the Brahmins.

GOKHALE DAY.

SJT SUBBARAO'S REMINISCENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Feb. 20.

An interesting lecture was delivered here yesterday evening being the Gokhale day, by Sjt. N. Subbarai Pantulu, G. O. M. of Andhra, and ex-Secretary, Indian National Congress, on his reminiscenses of Gokhale. At the outset the lecturer observed that both he and Gokhale were personal friends, and Colleagues in public life, and said that Gokhale was the foremost political worker of his time respected by friend and foe alike. He instanced in point Lokamanya Tilak's appreciation of the late Mr. Gokhale, as the 'Gem' of Maharastra'. He referred to the negotiations that took place between the two political parties in the country, represented by Mr. Tilak and Mr. Gokhale, and threw some light on how he and Dr. Besant did their best to unite the two wings on the common platform of Congress. He said that from the time of the Surat split, till the appearance of Dr. Besant as a peace-maker the Congress was practically a lifeless body. He then compared Mr. Tilak and Mr. Gakhale, and characterised the one as an exponent of the popular opinion of the masses who acknowledged him as their revered hero, while Mr. Gokhale was the undisputed leader of the educated community. Mr. Tilak, he said, fought for self-Government, without caring for minor reforms, while Mr. Gokhale, wanted to educate the people on the art of government and was for dealing with the redress of minor grievances, as steps towards the goal of self-government.

The lecture then referred to the Servants of India Society founded by Mr. Gokhale, with a view to send out political Missionaries to give political education to the people, and he became the first member of the society, and dedicated himself to the service of the Motherland. The Minto-Morley reforms were mainly due to Mr. Gokhale's consultations with Lord Morley and other Ministers in England. He also referred to the work of Mr. Gokhale in the Imperial Council and paid a tribute to his fine debating skill and thorough mastery of all public questions, which extroted admiration even from his most uncompromising opponents. Mr. Gokhale was a constitutional fighter, and his constitutional agitation ranged from prayer and petition on one side, to passive resistance and non-payment of taxes on the other.

Finally, he appealed to young men to take interest in local, district and provincial questions, and ventilate public grievances by means of agitation, and not sit with folded hands till Swarajya is attained.

"Just time for a "Scissors"
Heat of day, cool of night, at work, or at play—there's somehow always a solacing moment to be snatched by smoking a "Scissors" Cigarette. Good—really good—their popularity is proof positive of quality.
"SCISSORS"
CIGARETTES
Made in England
W.D. & H.O. WILLS
Bristol & London
"SCISSORS"
CIGARETTES
SPECIAL ARMY QUALITY
W.D.&H.O.WILLS
BRISTOL & LONDON

INFANT INDUSTRIES.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

In the Assembly to-day, Sir Charles Innes placed on the table an interesting statement. It shows that the following are the fourteen industries, which have applied to the Department of Commerce for assistance, for protection or for investigation of their case by the Tariff Board:

Steel, locomotives and sulphuric acid. (These three disposed of). Cement, paper and paper pulp, printers' ink, magnesium chloride. (These four are under enquiry). Imitation leather and oil cloth, marble tiles, coal, sulphates and acids, matches, gold thread, and other allied goods, cement, flooring tiles.

Thirteen industries, which have complained that duty on manufactured article is lower than the duty on materials imported and largely used for their manufacture are electric wires and cables, machinery, sprinklers, brass and copper manufactures, hastings and camel-hair beltings, cotton canvas ply elevator, belts, leather belting, galvanised steel poles, and galvanised hardware brasses, and brass-work for machinery, carriage underframes and parts of wagons, hackles, panel pins, tacks, rivets, etc., insulating material, brass and gunmetal, water and steam fittings. It is proposed to remit most of these to the Tariff Board as soon as the present enquiries are completed, which is likely to happen very shortly.

Five industries which have complained that the duty on manufactured articles is equal to that on some of the materials imported and largely used for their manufacture are essential oils, Manila ropes, tea chests and 3-ply wood, aluminium articles, and hosiery.

"FLAGRANT USE OF MONEY."

Mr. Jhabvalla, Hon. Secretary of Central Labour Board has addressed a communication to the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality in connection with Municipal expenditure incurred on the publication of hand-bills and posters in English informing the public about diseases in the course of which he says that a large number of people that are affected by such diseases as malaria, small-pox, etc. belong to the lower classes of people, a majority of whom, if they can at all read, can read Marathi or Gujarati or Urdu. But a flagrant use of money is made in publishing posters in large number in English and putting them on in areas where they can not be made use of at all. People who are literate enough to know English are educated enough to know the purport of the posters. Therefore, it is advisable that there should be no English publication of such posters, or if English posters are at all to be printed they must be only as few as are required for English areas.

MUSLIM EDUCATION.

WANTED NEW TYPE OF MAULVI

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 23.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Professor of History, Allahabad University, presided at to-day's sitting of the Provincial Mahomedan Educational Conference and delivered a learned address on "Education and Educational Methods." Dr. Khan said that the first desideratum for the Muslim community, in fact for the whole of India, was the consistent application of the principle of vocational education. He would earnestly suggest to the community and to the Government to formulate a scheme for a natural system of vocational education. The Muslims were economicaly and educationally a backward community. Their position during the last fifty years had been so completely lowered, their poverty, impotence and chronic ignorance were so palpable and flagrant that a radical change of outlook seemed vital to their existence. Dr. Khan's advice was that the community should take to the trades and become thoroughly proficient in any trade it might adopt. The speaker condemned the present system and advocated better methods in the teaching of school subjects.

Proceeding, Dr. Khan said that compulsory education was the *sine qua non* of their political existence and great changes were needed in the educational policy of the province. The speaker gave some practical hints and suggestions for improving the Islamia schools in the province. He concluded by saying that they wanted a new type of Maulvi who would combine the culture and the spirit of Islam with critical action and scholarly methods of the West. They needed a strong independent and representative faculty of Theology at the Aligarh University.—A. P.

DHARWAR BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Feb. 24.

Prominent Brahmin leaders of Dharwar have arranged a meeting of the important Brahmin leaders of the district on the 1st proximo to consider the economic conditions of the Brahmin community. Their object is to arrange a Brahmin Conference soon to discuss the ways and means to find out a solution for the economic problem of the community. The meeting is announced to be strictly non-political and non-religious.

BUDHGAYA TEMPLE.

SADHUS OPPOSED TO HANDING OVER CHARGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HARDWAR, Feb. 24.

A huge Hindu meeting representing all shades of opinion came off at Hardwar Ghat yesterday evening under the presidentship of Mahant Puranath, Hony. Magistrate. Swami Parkasanand Sarswati, General Secretary, All-India Sadhu Mahamandal, spoke at great length giving a short history of the Budhgaya temple from the pre-Buddhist period till the Shankaracharya reclamation of the same and thereafter. He also eloquently impressed upon his hearers the *pros* and *cons* of the present propaganda, wisely led by enthusiast *bhikshus* and foolishly supported by Indian fanatics, the impropriety of the Congress interference in a purely communal question and lastly what the Hindu as a nation must (?) must suffer politically, traditionally and ethically by the proposed change.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

That this gathering strongly refuses to allow any share to the Buddhists in the management of our Mandir of Budhgaya as the present arrangement is to our entire satisfaction.

That a week's time allowed for the collection of public opinion on such an important question is unquestionably too short and if the Congress Judge, Babu Rajendrapershad does not wish to push up matters dramatically he must extend that period by at least 3 months.

LT. GENL. SIR THOMAS SCOTT.

(By a correspondent.)

ADEN, Feb. 15.

Lt.-General Sir Thomas Scott, sailed Home on the 18th February, 1925, after filling the office of General Officer Commanding and Political Resident, Aden, for a long time. Government set the seal of official approval on his work by recommending him to His Majesty for his promotion to the Knighthood of the Order of the Bath, which was gazetted on New Year's Day. The public of this place took the cue at once and gave a series of At-Homes prior to his handing over charge to General Stewart. Mr. Ahmedbhoy I. Laljee started off with the foundation-laying ceremony of the Shirinbai Laljee's Madrasa Islamia, Crater, in memory of his late wife. The Settlement Committee invited him to open the Scott Market at Maalla, Aden; and Messrs. Hajibhoy Laljee and Co., to open their Salt Works at Sheikh Othman. The Arab community voted an address and a garden party at the pre-historic Tanks for their background, and the merchants followed suit at the Parsi Fire Temple. Sir Thomas Scott reciprocated the hospitality of the people by himself inviting leading members of the community to a garden party at the Residency a few days before his departure. His Highness the Sultan of Lahej also invited a special tramfull of guests from a distance of 25 miles to meet the retiring General and the gathering enjoyed most memorable outing in idyllic surroundings. All classes combined to give him a rousing send-off on the 18th inst.

NEXT VICEROY.

A PUNDIT'S PROPHESY.

The following prophesy was made by Jotirmartand Pandit Shankar Shastri of Hosritti, District Dharwar:—

As the Lord of the tenth house in the horoscopes of King Emperor, Empire and capital of India i.e. Delhi is saturn, and Herchel being prominent in the tenth house and since Herchel and saturn form a trine i.e., Trikona Yoga, it is just possible that the next Viceroy is to be from among the relatives of the Royal Family if not from the Royal Family itself.

He is a man of great legal acumen and will not have served in Government before. Under his regime, there is expected to be a vast change in the administration of affairs. His name may begin from one of these letters viz. C. L. H. S. or A.

COCHINITES' MEETING.

A meeting of the Cochinites residing in Bombay was held last evening at West Matunga with Mr. M. A. Menon in the Chair. Cochinites of all communities were represented and a few Travencorians and British Malabaris were also present. After the President's introductory remarks the following resolutions were moved and adopted:—(1) The Cochinites of Bombay in meeting assembled beg most respectfully to convey to H. H. the Mahajara of Cochin their deep sense of loyalty, devotion and gratitude on the occasion of the inauguration of the Cochin Legislative Council and in the light of the political progress already made in British India and other Indian States, pray for an early extension of the principle of reforms now benevolently initiated. (2) This meeting of Cochinites residing in Bombay enthusiastically welcomes the dawn of representative Government in their State and while sending out their hearty greetings to the President and members of the Cochin Legislature on the day of its inauguration, most sincerely believe that the Council in its deliberations will be guided by the wisdom, moderation and goodwill and strive ceaselessly with a broadened outlook for the benefit of the people it is priviieged to represent. (3) This meeting authorises its President duly to communicate Resolution 1 to the Sarvadhikariakar (Private Secretary) to His Highness, Resolution 2 to the President designate of the Cochin Legislative Council and all to the Press.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE

COMPANIES ACT.

APPLICATION FOR CHANGE OF VENUE OF CREDITORS MEETING.

The Viramgam Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. ..... Appellant.

versus.

1. The Industrial Bank of Western India 2. R. B. Girdharlal Uttamram Parek ..... Respondents.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. E. Clement, District Judge of Ahmedabad rejecting an application filed by the Appellant Company for changing the place of meeting of the Creditors of the Company from Premabhai Hall Ahmedabad to the Registered Office of the Company situate at Viramgam.

The facts were as follows:—

The Company stated in its application that the Court had invited schemes under Sec. 153 of Indian Companies Act for the reconstruction of the Company through R. B. Girdharlal U. Parekh. That notices inviting schemes were published and two schemes one by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. and another by Mr. Vardhaman Raghavji had been received. That after examining the said schemes the Court had passed an order convening a meeting of the creditors on the 2nd December 1924 and a meeting of the shareholders on the 3rd December 1924—both the meetings to be held at the Prema Bhai Hall Ahmedabad under the Chairmanship of R. B. Parekh to consider and if thought fit to pass any of the schemes with or without modifications. That notices of the said meetings were published and sent to the Creditors and shareholders. That after receipt of the notices a large number of creditors of the value of Rs. 2 lacs and over had written to the Company to approach the Court and request it to order that the meeting of the creditors should be ordered to be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Viramgam instead of at Prema Bhai Hall, Ahmedabad That it was very inconvenient for the creditors to be in Ahmedabad. That they formed a large majority of the creditors of the Company and were residents of Viramgam, Kathiawar and the adjacent localities, and that there were very few creditors of this Company in Ahmedabad. That looking to the important nature of the work to be transacted at the meeting the creditors would like to be present in person rather than appear by proxy, and that under the above circumstances the Court would be pleased to order the said meeting of the creditors to be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Viramgam or in the alternative to order a second meeting of the creditors to be held at Viramgam and to order that the results of the voting at the two meetings shall be taken for the purposes of Sec. 153 of the Companies Act to be component of each other and that both the meeting combined shall be taken to be one meeting.

The learned District Judge rejected the application as having been made too late.

The Company being aggrieved by the above decision appealed to the High Court. Their Lordships after hearing the arguments delivered the following judgment.

We think that this appeal is not competent as the order was made by the District Judge not in the winding up of the Company but on the application of the Company itself. There are two classes of orders which can be made under Section 153 of the Indian Companies Act; the first while the Company is in existence, which can be made on an application either by the Company or by a creditor or by a member of the Company; the second after a winding up order has been made up, which can be made on an application by the liquidator. It is only if the order is made in the course of the liquidation by the Court that an appeal lies under Sec. 202 of the Act. As this order was made on an application by the Company, which is not in the course of being wound up, there is no provision in the Act which provides for such order being appealable. The Appeal therefore must be dismissed with costs in favour of Respondent No. 1.

Counsel Mr. B. D. Binning with Mr. Ratanlal R., appeared for the Appellant.

Counsel Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. Manilal K. Thakore appeared for Respondent No. 1; Respondent No. 2 appeared in person.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, February 26, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE COYAJI.

In the Division Court No. 52.

ON QUESTION OF COSTS.

94-24-4078-21—Motichand and D. Liladhar Devji v Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co., Bhai Shanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1562-24—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Manchershaw Hiramaneck v Ahmed Suleman Dinath, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2307-24—Captain and V, Sitabai, Manilal Chunilal Choksi and another, Choksey and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

2812-23—Tyabji D and Co, Dayal Purshotam, Purshotam Lajram, Mehta L and Co.

2895-23—M V Gokhale, Yeshawant Shanker Vinkoo Baloo, Laxman Venkoo Baloo and others Judah and S.

2-23—Wadia G and Co, Cox and Co, H. Pestonji and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

3245-23—In Person ,Sebastian De Souza and another Thakar Vasonji Naranji, Unwalla P and P.

2354-23—Malvi M R and C, Jaigopal Premsagar, Premsagar Shantisagar and another, Madhavji and Co.

713-23—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co, Nicolas Lazzom Fig and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

3451-23—Mulla and M, Miyamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani, Pestonji Jamasji and Co, Shamrao M and H.

2122-23—Mulji P and P, Tulsidas Gamram and others, Harriram Chutanram, Soonderdas and Co.

3384-23—Manubhai and Co, Fatmabai, Khatizabai and another, Thakoredas and D.

4308-23—J P Wallace and Co, Dhanhadibai and onther, Bapulal Balkrishna and another, Malvi R M and Co.

2271-23—Dallas and Co, C Dutal and Co, Bhikhabhai Jugjiwandas, Motichand and D.

3727-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Karsondas, Karsondas Huragwan and others, Craigie B and C, Dabholkar and J, Amarchand and M.

3167-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morv. Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co, Manchershaw and N.

1544-23—Wadia G and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Adenwalla, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwalla and others, Payne and Co, Patell and E. Little and Co.

1026-23—Dubash and Co, Narandas Manilal, Mulchand Purshotan, Edgelow G W and Co.

944-23—Purnanand C and J, Bai Durga, Lakhmidas Narsy, Mehta G and Co.

4515-25—Amarchand and M, Nakubhai Nalubhai Shah v Mohanlal Lalji.

293-23—Captain and V, Singji Sunderji and ors v Jiwan Ramchandra and ors. Thakoredas and D.

586-23—Mulla and M, Labhdeni v The Sir Waghji Vardhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Charandas Ukeda and another, Malvi M R and Co.

4937-23—Thakoredas and Co, Sunderabai, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.

2336-24—Mulla and M, Cassumalli Sarafali Versilalji and another Jafferbhai Kanji, Viraj Lal and Co.

1790-23—Mehta L and Co, Lallubhai Lilachand Moosaji Jafferji, Chitnis K and M.

1582-24—Mulla and M, Dr. Shantaram Raghunath Shirgaoker, Bhagwandas Nagindas, Thakoredas and Co.

1549-23—Pandia and Co, Rutanlal Balchand Agarwalla, Ratilal and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1443-24—Rustomji and G, Bhagwandas Rupchand v Shiavux C Cambatta, Mulla and M.

2426-24—Kanga and Co, Pranlal Tribhowandas, Goculdas Damoder and another, Madhavji and Co.

4513-23—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, The Grand National Theatres Ltd and others, Craigie B and Co, Thakoredas and Co.

955-23—Craigie B and C, M A Rahim and Co, The Grand National Theatres Ltd and others, Thakoredas and D.

4004-24—Dastur and Co, Tar Mahomed Haji Ali Mahomed and another v Shaikh Abdulla Shaikh Mahomed and another, Pandia and Co.

4355-24—Captain and V, Saleh and Ebrahim Alfazal, Esmail Ali, Khandwalla and C.

4086-24—Rele and Co, Abdul Rahim Shaikh Mahomedally, Dadiba Cowasji Contractor, Shah and Co.

2146-24—Madhawji and Co, Dharsey Devraj and Co, Ismail Gofoor Kasum and others, Vachha and Co.

3733-23—Mehta L and Co, Maleckchand Keshavji, Lala Kundan Surajbhai, Malvi M R and Co.

5091-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, Meghji Khairaj and Co, Paralker and R.

3244-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Punja and Co, Manibhai P Dalal and another, Kanubhai and S, In Person.

3121-23—Little and Co, A Hyland Ltd, Sunderabai, Thakoredas and Co.

28-23—Purnanand C and J, Nagindas Sarupchand, Baijrai Joharmal, Thakoredas and Co.

4341-23—N C Dalal and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Thakoredas Dharamdas and others, Shamrao M and H.

4692-23—Jamsedji R and D, Ramchand Rajaji, Sanlaram Baloba Sauger and others, Manohar and Co.

4500-23—Little and Co, Dr. Tyabbhai Salehbhay, Hatimbhay Gulamhusein and others, Vadia G and Co.

673-24—Patell and E, Moses Samson Ezekiel, Jamanmal Dalichand and others, Khandwalla and C Dabholker and J.

3228-24—Crawford B and Co, The B B and C I Railway, Ali Mahomed Noor Mahomed, Dastur and Co.

3220-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Ibrahim Chamha.

3221-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Yomonabai, Craigie B and Co.

3222-24—Amarchand and M. M A Rahim and Co, Walli Mahomed, Craigie B and Co.

3223-24—Amarchand and M. M A Rahim and Co, Umer Suleman.

3224-24—Amarchand and M. M A Rahim and Co, Umerji Adam Roker, Craigie B and Co.

3225-24—Amarchand and M. M A Rahim and Co, Fathubhai Mahomedali.

3226-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Raja Natu.

3227-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Suleman Umerji Craigie and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2966-22—Dastur and Co, Girdharlal Damoder and anr v Chhotalal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3283-22—Khandwalla and Chh, Magni V, Vengatesam, Chhotalal Kothari and Co, Amin and D.

1043-22—Motichand and D, Goluram Radhakison v Bharmal Shripal, Malvi M R and Co.

906-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Taraporewalla and B v Gulamhusein Bassaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

69-22—Mulji P P, Bhikhabhai Motilal, Abdulla Alimahomed, M B Chothia and Co.

212-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Soombaji, Raghunath Dataji Walkar and another, Judah and S.

250-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Gordhandas Kallianji Bhatt, Ramanlal and H.

270-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji Dattabhai Kriparam and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

397-22—Matubhai J and M, Kesarbai, Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co.

501-22—Dastur and Co., Jethabhai Jiwan, Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and M, Jamsedji R and D.

410-22—Surajmal and Co., Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.

427-22—Rustomji and G. Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.

489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.

573-22—Mehta L and Co., Kakulbhai Jumakhram, Vadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.

580-22—Crawford B and Co, The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B and Co.

4839-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godraj Meherjan, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.

169-22—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhusru Marzban, Rajabali Tyabji and others Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.

420-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos, vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co

4630-22—N C Dalal and Co Madavji Mohanji and Co, vs Jugjiwandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

479-22—Soondersdas and Co, Kallianji Karsondas, vs The Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd, Wadia G and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co, Dayabhai Ambalal and Co, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

503-22—In Person Manibhai Motibhai Patel, vs Bai Santa and another, Shah and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and Co, Jayanarayen Lalchand Tapdia and another vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and C

76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co and another, vs Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.

5099-22—Jehangir G and B, Bhikhaiji and another, vs Pestonji Nuserwanji Surati and others, Matubhai J and M. In Person.

5774-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Biharilal Kunjilal v Indersing Mehta and another, Surajma and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the division Court No. 54.

FOR JUDGMENT (ON ISSUE.)

9-25—Kanga and Co, Amartal Mavji v Hariharprasad Purnamal, Khandwalla and Chh.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1203-24—Malvi M R and Co., Ranjiwan Raianand v Shersingh Bishanlal and others, Tyabji D and Co.

1182-24—Dikshit M and Co, Ramanlaxmi, Alibhai Chagla and Co, Smetham B and L.

LONG CAUSES.

2292-24—Shah and Co, Suntokiram Ramasukh, Raichand Gangaram and others, Paralker and R.

2847-24—S A Trabji, Shivlal Rath, vs Mansukhlal Aghadbhai Ramanlal and H.

3364-24—Dikshit M and Co, Madhavdas Vallabhdas and another vs Jugjiwandas Narotamdas, Dubash and Co.

2789-24—Chitnis K and M, Suleman Moosa Madekia v Hamabai Nathoo Raja, Crawford B and Co.

1144-23—Dabholker and J N H Hoos v Ramabai, Captain and V.

2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpatbhai v Manecklal Vadilal and others, Jamsetji R and D, Motichand and D.

3210-24—Chitnis K and M, Dayabhai Jiwanji v Ramchand Mulchand, M B Chothia and Co.

3506-24—Manohar and Co, Ramchandra Sukharam Golame v Sorabji Ardeshir Vachha Gandhi and another, Shroff & L, Rele and Co.

3747-24—M B Chothia and Co, Wadilal Mansukhram, Bai Kantabai and others, Amarchand and M Manubhai and Co.

3580-24—Motichand and D, The Hindoostan Co-operative Society Ltd v. Shanker Ram Krishna Khopker and ors., Crawford B and Co.

4548-23—Madhowji and Co, Goswami Shri Vithaleshji Koonji Lalji v Charandas Khatao Waghji and ors, Captain and V, Mahomedalli and Co.

1077-24—Dastur and Co, Loolvabibi widow and another, Khalid bin Mahomed Abdul Wadid and another, Payne and Co.

4119-24 Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Kader Moulvi Umer Miya v Haji Ismail Ahmed and another, Captain and V.

4401-23—Payne and Co, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Jamsedji R and D

SHORT CAUSES.

4419-23—Payne and Co, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Jamsedji R and D.

2524-24—Jamsetji R and D, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Payne and Co.

2526-24—Jamsedji R and D, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody and another, Jehangir G and B, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1027-24—Shroff and L, Bhagwanji Mulji Joshi v N M Abdul Hamid and another, Ramanlal and H.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

668-19—Tyabji D and Co, Narandas Soonderlal v Balkisondas Shivlal and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE

2541-24—Crawford B and Co, Bhanji Deoraj v Morarji Hirji and ors, Malvi, M B and Co.

4326-24—Khandwalla and C Ishwarlal Surachand, Karim Ismail Kokni, Shamrao M and H.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

In the G and W's Act—Mansukhlal H M and Co, In Sorabji Bomanji and another, minors, vs Tehmina J Banaji Petitioner, Shamrao, M and H.

In The Indian's Co.'s Act—Shroff and L, vs The Phoenix Taxi and Service Ltd, N H Moos, Official Liquidator, Mulla and M.

In the Indian Company's Act, Bhaishanker K and G, vs Re Simpson Firth and Co Ltd, Rustomji F Korawala, Dallas and Co, Little and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE

3061-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Bahadurmal Burmukhrai Namani, vs Mohanlal Sarupchand and others, Jamsetji R and D.

FOR FRAMING OF ISSUES

2788-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Rustomji Framji Ginwalla vs Vallabhdas Goculdas Dossa and others, Amarchand and M.

LONG CAUSES.

747-24—Chitnis K and M, George William Hudson, Mahomedally Allabux Jahangir M and S.

94-24—Shah and Co, Ratanji Khimpji, Atmaram Charandas and Co, Jamsedji R and D.

708-24—Merwanji K and Co, Hiralal Badrinarayen Panalal Bhuramal N C Dalal and Co.

3739-23—Ramanlal and H Amulakh Khubchand Hiralal Chunilal and others,

4594-21—Jamsetji R and D Greaves Cotton and Co, Jamnadas Harprasad Thakoredas and D.

2082-24—Motichand and D, Mulraj Karsondas v Surajmal Karamchand and ors., Malvi M P and Co

1566-24—Amin and D, Rupchand Tarachand, v Abu Baker Haji Ahmed and ors, Dabholkar and J.

2925-24—Tyabji D and Co, Gangabai and ors. v Lakha Nana, Manilal H and Co.

3545-24—Edgelow G W and Co, The Bharat Dpg and Wfg Co, Ltd, v Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, Crawford B and Co.

3627-24—Matubhai J and M, Bai Sarabhai v Haji Mahomed Ali Mahomed Manji and ors, Payne and Co, Sabnis G and S.

4324-24—Mehta L and Co, Messrs. Mehta L and Co, Framroze Hormusji Ghadially and others, Wadia G and Co, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co.

99-24—Ferreira and V, Revram Agaram v Bhagseth Balseth and anr, Rustomji and G.

1705-23—Little and Co, Gordhandas Vallabhdas, Dwarkanath Vaman and others, Dabholker and J.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Divison Court No. 37.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1567-23—Ferreira and V, Saheb Sevadasji Cherandasji, The Bombay Municipal Corporation, Crawford B and Co.

305-24—Mulla and M, Jijabai Haji Sakoor Haji Hassam v Esmail Moti and ors, Patell and E, Merwanji K and Co.

173-23—Kharas and Co, Shamrao M and H, Shamrao Raghunath Ravte, Virchar Dolla and Co and another, Dharamsy D and Co, Manilal and K.

412-23—Craigie B and C, The Century Spng and Mfg Co Ltd, Elias Reuben, Patell and Co.

FOR HEARING EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

253-20—Daphtary F and D, Evlambia Leonzini and ors v Demetrias Leonzini and ors, Unwalla P and P, Judah and S.

314-233—Craigie B and C, The Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd. Akbarally Messabhay Rupa, Payne and Co.

1982-23—Raghvaya N and Co, Ramdas Lallu v Dharamdas Karsondas and anr, Rustomji and G.

1024-23—Daphtary F and D, K Worah and Co v The National Steam Navigation Co Ltd, G B Pandia, Rustomji and G

539-24—Pathare and Co, Sadanand Padmani and others, Sha Pohatlal Mulchand and another, Shamrao M and H.

1058-23—Dastur and Co, Motilal Dhanji, Amartlal Mowji Ganga and Co.

372-23—Craigie B and C, Nomchand Lalabhoy Haji, Jamnadas Morarji and others, Payne and Co.

S C Ct 20/337-23—N C Dalal and Co, Jamsedji Dinshah, Chimanlal Chaganlal and another, Amarchand and M.

2455-20—Craigie B and C, The Sir Waghji Dadhwan Co Ltd in liquidation, Moti Jetha and Co, Dabholker and J Mehta L and Co, Mulla and M, Edgelow G W and Co.

54-23—Vachha and Co, Bhicaji Hormusji Bennett and anr, v Nanabhoy Cursetji Bharocha and ors, Wadia G and Co, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

3034-20—Motichand and D, Bhogilal Gulabchand and Co, D Chotalal and Co, Amarchand and M.

227-29—Khandwalla and Co, Chimanram Motilal v Jenarayen Nagarmal, Vachha and Co.

1130-23—Merwanji K and Co, Maganlal Lalji, Pragji Soorji, Craigie B and C.

369-23—Merwanji K and Co, Maganlal Lalji, Framroz Dinshaw Taraporewalla, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1571-23—In Person, Shanker Malbari Patel, Hinduji Pragji and Co, and another Subnis G and S.

345-23—Ramanlal and H, Mohanlal Chandulal and Co, The Union Marine Insurance Co Ltd Patell and E.

1005-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Frank Sydney Lund, Lt.-Col. E T Harb, Payne and Co.

537-23—Craigie and C, Lydia Chisa, Mathab Vice Consul, Mulla and M.

4089-24—Clubb and Co, Manchershaw Nusserwanji Panwalla Motiram V Kirtikar, Andrade and C.

1042-23—Motichand and D, Ramji Ladha, Hirji Ghelabhai and another, Mahomedali and Co, Dabholker and J

1452-23—Khanderao L and M, Akbarali Sarafalli, Ardeshir Cursetji Pawalla and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Kanga and Co.

4386-23—M B Chothia and Co, Mohanlal Vallabhji Ghandhy, Dattatraya Damoder Joshi, Dabholker and J.

4115-24—Payne and Co, Anandrao Krishnarao Nanalkar, Sitaramrao Laxmanrao *alias* Dadasaheb Kadam, M v Gokhale.

2131—20—Soonderdas and Co, Javerchand Thakersy, Karim Rahat Cnakawalla and another, N C Dalal and Co.

2442-20—Mohile P and G, Harilal Lalji Gandhy and another, Mulki Dinkerrao and another, Payne and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, February 24.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.876 inches.	
Temperature of Air	77.6	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.3	„
Dew Point	64.3	„
Relative humidity of Air	65%	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0	„
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1	„
Minimum do. do.	69.7	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, NW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	108	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. m.	ft.
	Feb.					Feb.				
W.	25	0	45	30	0	25	6	53	16	1
		13	3	28	6		18	48	16	3
Th.	26	1	20	29	5	26	7	29	16	3
		13	41	28	1		19	24	17	9
Fri.	27	1	53	28	5	27	8	3	16	2
		14	13	27	3		20	1	18	4
Sat.	28	3	4	28	1	28	9	3	17	1
	Mar.	15	39	26	1	Mar.	21	11	19	2
Sun.	1	2	58	26	3	1	9	14	17	9
		15	52	25	4		21	19	20	8
M.	2	3	29	25	3	2	10	0	18	6
		16	55	24	7		22	26	21	8
Tu.	3	4	11	24	4	3	11	0	19	2
		18	40	24	3		..		..	

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 26 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 1m. Sunset 6h. 43m.
Feb. 27 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 43m.
Feb. 28 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 43m.
Mar. 1 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 59m. Sunset 6h. 44m.
Mar. 2 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 58m. Sunset 6h. 45m.
Mar. 3 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 57m. Sunset 6h. 45m.
Mar. 4 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 56m. Sunset 6h 45m.
Mar. 5 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 56m. Sunset 6h. 46m.

"HASTEN SLOWLY"

DR. GRENFELL INTERVIEWED.

MADRAS, Feb. 24.

Dr. Grenfell of Labrador who is now on a world tour arrived in Madras to-day from Calcutta. He has visited Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Palestine and has been touring in India six weeks. Interviewed by the Associated Press, the Doctor said, "My mother was born in India and I have always been taught to love its people". Speaking about the political outlook in India he said everyone admitted Gandhi was a good man and he (the Doctor) had not heard anybody question it. He thoroughly sympathised with Mr. Gandhi's idea of the value of industrial development in the villages but he added that judging by history and what he had seen in other countries and more especially in the country in which he had lived he had come to have very deeprooted fear of uneducated people assuming nominally the task of governing the country when at the developmental stage. The great danger especially in India seemed to him to be the handing over of illiterate people not to men like Mohandas Gandhi with unselfish souls but to the self-seeking politician. He hoped to see India as Canada was whose development had been a model for any nation to copy but he did not think that Federation of world that was ultimate destiny that everybody with a vision was looking for could ever be attained by any Government that had not either the power left to it to govern with strong hand of justice or enlightenment or educated people with ability to work together for common good. He concluded by saying that over-haste would cause the people of India to pass through more suffering before the end was attained unless they were content as the Romans used to say 'hasten slowly'.

Dr. Grenfell and party will stay in Madras for four or five days and will sail home from Madras.—A. P.

PROHIBITING SLAUGHTER.

RESOLUTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Feb. 24.

Mr. Satyamurthi, M. L. C. has given notice of the following two bills which he intends to introduce in the local Legislative Council after obtaining the necessary leave: (1) a bill to amend the President's Salary Act so as to provide that the President shall not engage himself in any remunerative employment other than the duties of his office (2) a bill to empower the municipalities in the presidency to prohibit slaughter of useful cattle within their limits if they desire to do so.—A. P.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, February 25

	Rs.	a.
Khadi:—		
Textile	1	1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1	0
Elphinstone and Century	1	0 9
Long Cloth (Full weight)34–40 inches		
Standard per lb.	1	6 0
Century per lb.	1	5 6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6 3
Textile per lb.	1	5 6
Phoenix per lb.	1	5 6
Pearl per lb.	1	5 9
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	4 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5 9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—		
Rachael per lb.	1	6 3
Pearl per lb.	1	5 9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5 9
Long Cloth 8 Quality		
Rachael per lb.	1	6 6
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6 9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34–40—		
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5 3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4 6
David per lb.	1	4 0
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	4 0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4 3
Salita.—		
Century per lb.	1	5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5 0
Textile per lb.	1	5 0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—		
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5 3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—		
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6 3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6 0
Check Grey Drill:—		
Standard per piece	6	0 0
Phoenix per piece	6	0 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	5 0
Pearl Pebaney per piece	6	4 0
Bleached Check:—		
Kasturchand per piece	7	5 0
Bombay United per piece	7	2 0
Black Check—		
Textile per piece	8	0 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8 0
Gabrun No. 5124		
Pearl	11	8 0
Hindustani	11	9 0

RECEIPTS

Bombay, February 25.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24th February, 1925.

Cotton	18768	Bales.
Wheat	16713	Cwts
Linseed	14648	„
Rapeseed etc.	929	„
Gingellyseed	2402	„
Poppyseed	Nil	„
Groundnuts	2182	„
Castorseed	4790	„
Rice	3064	„
Myrabollams	4811	„
Cottonseed	7106	„
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	1130	„
Juwar	658	„
Masur	Nil	„
Barley	1290	„
Bajri	3895	„
Coal	3155	Tons.

AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL.

CHARGES FRAMED.

LAHORE, Feb. 24.

Mr. Anderson, Special Magistrate, has framed charges under sections 120 (A) 120 (B) 124 (A) and 109 I.P.C. and sections 17 (1) and (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act against Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh and thirty-six other Akalis who are now undergoing trial in Lahore Fort. All the accused pleaded not guilty to the charges. Eight accused were discharged.

The charge that was framed yesterday under the various sections of the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Law Amendment Act against 37 Akali leaders including Sardar Bahadur Mohtab Singh and others in Lahore Fort by Mr. Anderson, Special Magistrate, reads as follows:—

"That they each of them in British India, at Nabha, in Kaphurthala and Patiala formed a conspiracy to overawe Government established by law by means of criminal force and to deprive the King Emperor of his soveriegnty lawfully established in British India and the Punjab; that in pursuance of the said conspiracy (a) sedition was disseminated through the press (b) misrepresentation of Government action was made with the intention of bringing it into hatred and contempt (c) jathas were enlisted and organised to carry out the objects of the conspiracy in defiance of law and order (gurdwaras were seized by show of criminal force (e) morchas were established at Gurka Bagh and in Nabha State and (f) shares were purchased in "Nation", a newspaper, with a view to assume control of its policy and the "Hind" was subsidised."

Questioned by the Court wheather or not he pleaded guilty to the charge Sardar Bahadur Mohtab Singh replied that he regarded the charge framed against him as an insult to the King Emperor, His Government, his country, and himself. He pleaded not guilty and said that the charge ignored the services and traditions of Sikhs and of the Sardar Bahadur. The accused enquired whether the charge was framed against them in respect of India or of the Punjab merely.

The Court replied it referred to the attempted deprivation of the sovereignty of the King Emperor over the whole of India.—A.P.

DONATIONS TO VISVABHARATI.

The following donations have been received to Visvabharati founded by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore at Santiniketan (Bengal) from Kathiawar:—

H. H. the Maharajah Ranasaheb of Porbunder Rs. 7,500; H. H. the Maharajah Rajasaheb of Dhrangdhra Rs. 5,000; Sir Pravashankar Pattani Rs. 750; Bhavnagar Public subscriptions Rs. 1, 150. Total Rs. 14,400.—A.P.

BOMBAY LEPROSY FUND.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim asks us to announce that the total Bombay City Subscriptions for the Leprosy Fund, given and promised, amount to Rs. 71,953.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir John Hewitt, ex-Lieut. Governor of the United Provinces and ex-Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council arrived in Madras on Tuesday morning from Hyderabad. Sir John is staying at Government House as a guest.

* * * *

An interesting resolution has been tabled for the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council by Mr. Pantulu Iyer. It recommends Government to declare the Race Course out of bounds to Indians with a view to prevent betting by them at the Guindy Races, Madras.—A.P.

* * * *

A public meeting was held at Poona on the 21st instant, Subedar Hirooramji presiding. The meeting condemned caste-Hindus for killing the Salem Adi-Dravidas' leader and other violent actions. A Relief Committee was formed to collect funds for their help. An urgent Government inquiry was also demanded.—A.P.

* * * *

The Dewan, in the absence of the Chief of Bhor, received a deputation of the Bhor State Depressed Classes at Poona on the 23rd instant. Many prominent people were present. The Dewan promised to redress all their grievances.—A.P.

* * * *

The Lucknow Baby Week commenced on Monday. The Hon. the Minister of Education Rai Rajeswar Bali opened the Child Welfare Exhibition when there was an inspection of exhibits and a baby clinic. A number of cinema shows and special child welfare lectures have been arranged.—A.P.

* * * *

The President of the Sugar Merchants' Association of Bombay has addressed a letter to the members of the Legislative Assembly, recording the Association's protest against the proposed change of levying Specific Duty on Sugar.

* * * *

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd., has sent, to Sir Charles Innes, the following message:—"Europeans, Anglo-Indians and domiciled members of Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, India and Burma, offer you their heartfelt gratitude for your kind and interesting reference made in course of your Budget speech to their useful work on the Railways. They feel assured they have in you a sympathetic and powerful advocate of their cause at all times."

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 m/s D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 667.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 722.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 707.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 106.
HONGKONG
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 213.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 282.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.76-1/4
London—Paris Frcs. 91.65.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.50.
London—Rome Liras 118.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Market was steady.

EXCHANGE FORWRAD QUOTATIONS. LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Bank's selling T T Ready 31/32.
Bank's buying T T Ready 1/32.
Bank's selling T T February 15/16.
Bank's buying T T February 1/16.
Bank's selling T T March 7/8.
Bank's buying T T March 15/16
Bank's selling T T April 13/16.
Bank's buying T T April 7/8.
Bank's selling T T April 13/16.
Bank's selling T T May 3/4.
Bank's buying T T May 13/16.
Bank's selling T T June 21/32.
Bank's buying T T June 3/4.
Bank's selling T T July 5/8.
Bank's buying T T July 3/4.

	London, Feb. 24
Tlee. Transfers steady	1/6
Bar Gold quiet	£4 6.11
Bar Silver Spot steady	32 3/8

	London, Feb. 24.
Rentes 3 per cent	48 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot)	32 3/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence	32 3/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Little Indian buying. Closed steady.

Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans	2 3/4

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 25.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs Demand.	...
American Dollars	282
Hongkong Dollars	157
Shanghai	213
Japan	110 3/4
Singapore	157 3/4

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Feb. 24.
Stockholm	17.67
Christiania	31.28
Amsterdam	11.88
Switzerland	24.78
Belgium yesterday's	94.65
Athens yesterday's	204.50
Prague	160.62
	New York, Feb. 24.
Demand Bills	4.76.00
	London, Feb. 24.
Exchange on London in:—	
Paris	91.60
Germany	20.017,000m.
Italy	117.60

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Feb. 24.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 13/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 15/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	19 1/4

Bombay, Feb. 25.

London Discounts 3 months 4 per cent.
London Discounts 6 months 4¼ per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 6½ per cent.
Money 1 Mos. 6½ per cent.
Money 3 Mos. 6½ per cent.
Money 6 Mos. 6 per cent.
Tone of Money:—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feb. 24.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 3/4 + 1/4.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/2 unchanged.

War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 9/16 unchanged.

Conversion Loan £78. 5/8 1/16.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102 unchanged.

Indian Loan 7 per cent £107 1/2 unchanged.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 1/4 unchanged.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 1/4 unchanged.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 69 1/2 unchanged.

Government Securities 3 per cent 58 7/8 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Bar gold ready. Rs. 21-15-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-15-8.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-0-6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 73-13

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73-13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73-9.

London, Feb. 24.

Bar gold ready s. 86-11.
Silver ready d. 32-6.
Silver forward d. 32-6.

TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. Cash firm forward not overstrong India bought, China sold. Large amount of business has been done.
Sovereigns Ready 13-14-6.
Sovereigns Forward 13-14-6.

GOLD.

Bombay, February 62.

Ready:—22-15-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Fagan	22-0-6	22-15-0	22-15-6	
Chaitra	22-1-3	22-0-6	2.-3-9	

Teji Mandi.
Fagan 0—3—0
Chaitra 0—6—0

Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, February 25.

Ready:—73-15-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Fagan	74-0-0		73-12-0	73-13-0
Chaitra	73-12-0		73-8-0	73-9-0

Teji Mandi.
Fagan 1—0—0
Chaitra 1—8—0

Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97/13.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/13.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
Tone of Market:—The Market is steady.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

The Market closed easy owing to settlement. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1400, India Bank 75xd, Central Bank 25/8, Eastern Bank 84.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 450, Apollo 20, Bombay Cotton 560, Bombay Dyeing 1147/8, Bradbury 500, Dawn 720, Century 531/4, Central India 545, Colaba Land 161/4, Crescent 263/12, Currim 527/8, Edward Sassoon 182/8, E. D. Sassoon 1/10, Fazulbhoy 1050, Globe 51/4, Gokak 125, Indian Bleaching 230, Indore Mawla 396/4, Jamshed Mfg. 135, Kasturchand 180, Khatau 122/8, Kilachand 6/4, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 4750, Madhavrao Scindia 65, Madhavji 385, Mathuradas 270, Meyer Sassoon 135, Morarji 2800, New Great 435, New City 302/8, Pabaney 377/8, Pearls 607/8, Phoenix 572/8, Premier 87/8, Simplex 236/4, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 677/8, Tata Mill 232/8, Vishnu Cotton 1780.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 570, Alcock 223/12, B. Burma 337/8, B. Burma N. I. 81/4, Bt. Burma Pet 5/2, B. Tramway 101/14, Bombay Steam 79/6, Bundi Cement 10/12, Katni Ord. 51/4, Katni Defd. 150, New India Insur. 15/8, Shivrajpur 53/4, Tata Iron Ord. 21, Tata Iron Defd. 60, Tata Hydro 1060, Tata Power Ord. 205, Tata Power Pref. 310n, Scendia Steam 7/2.

SHARES.

London, Feb. 24.

Hongkong Bank	151
Chartered Bank	21 3/4
National Bank	47 1/4
P. & O. Bank	11 5/8
Eastern Bank	6 1/2

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS

Bombay, February 25

Apollo Mill	19	Morarji Goculdas	2800
Elphinstone	40	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	11	Laxmi Cotton	4770
Alliance Cotton	80	Vishnoo Cotton	1760
Indian Dy.& Blg	230	Western India	360
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	10-8
E. D. Sassoon	1-10	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	20	Sassoon Cotton	43-12
Currimbhoy Mill	525	Shiolapur	10500
Kilachand	6-10	Standard Mill	1556
Koorla Mill	160	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	180	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	210
Khatau Mill	127-8	Punjab Cement	2-2
Gold Mohur	31	Bombay Flour	liq.
Jamshed Mill	130	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	500
Tata Mill	170	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill	720	New India	15-8
New City	302-8	Jupiter Ins.	6
Planet	31-4	Great India	16
Premier	87-8	Scindia Steam	7-2
Presidency	70	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bradbury Mills	500	Port Canning	145
Bombay Indstl.	16	B'bay Telephone	30-4
Birla	20	„ Uganda	80
Madhavji	180	„ Burma New	80
Madhaorao Scindia	85	Br. Burma Petrol	5-2
Maneckji Petit.	2650	Tata Oil	15

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 25.

To-day Reuter reported a further advance of 21 to 29 points in New York futures. The market advanced on good spot demand. The undertone of the market is very steady. Liverpool has been reported 18 to 20 points higher. The market improved on local traders buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 24th instant as under:—

"Market action in face of heavy tenders and Western rain impressing."

As regards the local market it is impossible to form any strong views either one way or the other but undoubtedly the indications are that the crop is smaller than was anticipated and consequently any serious decline in prices would appear unlikely. Side by side we expect that should values rise they will only do so slowly, as although stocks are small the demand at present is also only moderate.

In accordance with a further advance reported from Home, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 463½ i.e., Rs. 2½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Bazar operators were buyers and the prices advanced to Rs. 465½. On scattered selling the market touched Rs. 465 but again improved to Rs. 466 on Bazar operators buying and closed at Rs. 465. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 465¾ and going down to Rs. 465¼ advanced to Rs. 466¼ on buying by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 466¼.

Fine M.G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 456½ and steadily advanced to Rs. 461 on Commission Houses and general buying and closed at Rs. 460½. Fully Good M.G. Bengal March opened at Rs. 405 and quickly advanced to Rs. 410 on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 409, whilst Bengal May opened at Rs. 408 and closed at Rs. 410 on Commission Houses buying. The tone of our market was very steady.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was fairly good, about 5,000 bales were reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, February 25.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	466 1/4
Fully Good Bengal March	..	410
„ „ „ May	..	410
Fine Oomra „ March	..	460 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 25.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	427	417	402
M. G. Oomra No. 3	475	465	455
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1.	490	480	470
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	482	472	462
M. G. Khandesh	468	458	443

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, February 25.

Fully Good Broach April-May	.. 465
Fully Good Bengal March	.. 408
„ „ „ May	.. 409
Fine Oomra „ March	.. 460
Fully Good Southern May/June	.. 480

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 25.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G.	..	420 ..
„	Fine M.G.	..	420 ..
„	F.G.M.G.	395	.. ..
Sindh	Punjab Fine M.G.	..	420 ..
„	F.G.M.G.	395	.. ..
Punjab	Americans MG.	..	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	450/55	470/73 ..
Nagpur	.. .. ..	450/55	470/73 ..
Yeotmal	Fine M.G.	440	460 ..
Pulgaon	„ „	450	460/65 ..
Dhamangaon	„ „	440	450/55 ..
Amraoti	„ „	435/40	455 ..
Khamgaon-Akola	„	435/40	450/55 ..
Mulkapur	„ „	415/20	440 ..
Khandesh	„ „	410/20	440/35 ..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	485/95 March
„ Fully Good	„	..	.. +23/25
Muthia	Fine „	..	.. +13/14
„	F.G.M.G.	415/20	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta	M.G.	..	.. ..
Westerns	„	475/95	.. ..
„	H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	475/95	.. ..
Cambodia	„	545	.. ..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

New York Market, 24th February 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.26	Mar.		24.55	—29
24.63	May	24.81—21	24.85	—22
24.87	July.		24.10	—23
24.67	Oct.		24.88	—21

Telegraphic Market advices:—Market very steady on buying of spot houses. May highest 24.90 (10.12 a.m.), lowest 24.65 (at the opening), range 25 points.

Liverpool Market, 24th February 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.23	Mar.	13.25—02	13.30—07	13.41	—18
13.32	May	13.33—01		13.50	—18
13.35	July			13.53	—18
13.36	Oct.			13.36	—20
Egyptian					
31.10	May			31.60	—5
29.10	July			29.00	—50

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Market advanced on re-buying on insufficiency of rains in the Western belt. Good reports from New York. Trade fixing call sales. American cross rate 4.76 1/4.

(2) Our travelling man wires from Austin, Texas:—"Very little showers on Sunday ranging from 8 cents San Antonio to about half an inch in North Texas; 16 cents in Austin. In fields yesterday all signs of rain gone; exceedingly dry."

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands Liverpool:—		G.O.C.
March	13.41	+.18
May	13.50	+.18
July	13.53	+.18
October	13.36	+.20

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

Total Day's Sales:—

	Bales.
At Liverpool	7,000
On Spec. and for Exp.	1,000
Of East Indian	Nil

Mid. Americans Spot:—

Universal Standard firm fair request	13.59
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	35.30

New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March	24.47
May	24.85
July	25.13

New York Noon Call:—

March	24.46
May	24.83
July	25.08

New Orleans 10 a.m.:—

March	Holiday.
May	Holiday

The Liverpool Market will close at 12-30 p.m. on 28th February.

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

Future Delivery Prices:—		
March	13.27	+.04
May	13.34	+.02
July	13.37	+.02
October	13.18	+.02
January	13.06	+.02
Egyptians:—		
March	32.80	+.25
May	31.35	+.25
July	29.35	+.25
November	28.70	—.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands Liverpool:—		G.O.C.
February	13.38	+.18
March	13.41	+.18
April	13.41	+.17
May	13.50	+.18
June	13.49	+.18
July	13.53	+.18
August	13.47	+.19
September	13.42	+.20
October	13.36	+.20
November	13.28	+.18
December	13.26	+.19
January	13.21	+.18
February	13.18	+.18

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

February	33.65	+.50
March	33.05	+.50
April	32.30	+.50
May	31.60	+.50
June	30.80	+.50
July	29.60	+.50
August	28.60	+.35
September	27.60	+.25
October	26.55	+.20.
November	23.80	—.05
December	23.20	—.05
January	22.80	—.15

Manchester firm; fair cloth enquiry.
Yarns:—Steady restricted turn over.

AMERICAN MARKETS. COTTON.

New York, Feb. 24.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	59,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to Continent	36,000
Futures at New York:—	
March	24.55 +.29
May	24.85 +.22
July	25.10 +.23
October	24.88 +.21
Spot Cotton at:—	
New York	24.80 +.30
New Orleans	Holiday
Futures at New Orleans:—	
March	Holiday.
May	Holiday.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7. quality)	21 3/4
Demand Bills	47600
Foreign mined	68 1/2

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 21.

Futures at New York:—		
March	24.55	+.29
May	24.85	+.22
July	25.10	+.23
October	24.88	+.21

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Feb/March value 70.

Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. Feb/March sellers 71.

Tone:—Firm and dear with more doing.

Australian Feb/March buyers 69/6.

Choice White Karachi Feb/March paid 64/9.

Soft Red Karachi Feb/March value 63/9.

Tone:—Firmer and dearer with more doing.

Cargo, Baruso 63 1/2 lbs. paid for Jan/Feb 69.

Cargo, Choice White Karachi paid for March/June 65.

London, Feb. 24.

Wheat Cargo South Australian 4,000 tons at 69/3 paid for April Shipment and 4,000 tons at 69 paid for April shipment.

Cargo, Baril 62 1/2 lbs. paid for February shipment to the Continent.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, February 25.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	450	450	
Bombay Cotton	550	560	
Bombay Dyeing	1165-60	57-8-1151-4	
Century	536-4	35-530	
Nagpur	550-48-12	47-8-545	
Colaba	162-8-60	161-4	
Crescent	265	263-12	
Indore	406-1-4	410-397-8	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great	442-8-38-12	433-8	
Pearl	613-12-11-4	5-607-8	
Phoenix	572-8	572-8	
Bharucha	112-8	112-8	
Simplex	240-38-12	40-236-4	
Swan	1200	1200	
Swadesh	677-8-75	677-8	
Pabni	380	377-8	
Fazal	1070-65	60-1052-8	
Mathuradas	270	270	
Tata Mill	232-8	232-8	
Globe	51-4	51.4	
Mysore	126	126	
Madhavji	388-12	385	
Finlay	650	650	
Gokak	125	125	
Edward Sassoon	182-8	182-8	
Meyer Sassoon	135	135	
Alcock	...	...	
Bombay Burma Old	305	337-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram	102-8	101-4	
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	80	80	
Bundi Cement	10-12	10-12	
Central E. Mining	32 8	32	
Indian Cement	53-12	55	
Tata Steel Ordy.	21-8-21	20-8	
Tata Steel Defd.	62-8-57-8	60	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, February 25.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	68 0 0	10 3 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	67 0 0	10 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	70 0 0	10 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 5 0	11 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 3 0	14 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 13 0	14 6 0
Seelseed, White 85-15	72 0 0	14 6 0
Seelseed, Gajar 75-25	69 0 0	..
Seelseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0	..
Seelseed, Black	64 0 0	13 0 0
Poppyseed White	13 12 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	66 0 0	13 6 0
Cowrasseed	9 2 0	9 10 0
Barley	49 0 0	7 0 0
Castorseed	68 0 0	13 9 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready		5 6 0
Delivery		
Jira	13 0 0	
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 14 6	
Linseed, May	14 7 6	

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
April/May buyers £24 1/4
Linseed Tone:—Quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
March/April done and buyers 49 7/8
May/August sellers 49 7/8

London, Feb. 24.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed firm sellers and paid for Feb/March shipment at £22 3/4.

Cottonseed Bombay Feb/March sellers £10 1/2.

Castorseed Bombay sellers for Feb/March, closed firmly held £24 3/8.

Toria Rapeseed was firm and more doing closed paid for Feb/March at £20 5/8 and paid for February £20 3/4.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Bombay for February shipment to Hamburg at £25 1/2 and in La Plata Argentine for March/April shipment at £22.16.3. In Rapeseed Toria for February shipment to Hamburg at £20 3/4 and for Feb/March at £20 5/8. In Wheat Cargo Choice White Karachi for May/June shipment at 65 and in Cargo Australia for April shipment at 69/3. In Parcels, Choice White Karachi for May/June at 64/9.

METALS.

London, Feb. 24.

	£
English best Selected Copper	68 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	65 1/8
Copper Braziers	84
Yellow Metal	81/16
Hard Spelter	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	16 7/8

London, Feb. 24.

Tin Blocks	263 1/2

BRASS.

Bombay, February 25.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, February 25.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3-4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	66 8 0
Copper, American	1 1-2	67 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	69 0 0
Copper	2	69 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Pancheteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		39 4 0
Pat Klai		66 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		57 8 0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		57 8 0
German Copper 1 1-2		66 8 0
„ „ to 1 3-4 to 2		68 0 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1		66 4 0
„ „ 1 1-4		67 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 24.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1-2	0 13 6
Kilachand	No. 20 1-2	0 14 0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1-2	0 13 0
Elphinstone	No. 12 1-2	0 13 3
David	No. 10 1-2	0 12 9
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0 13 0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0 13 0
Sattara	No. 10 1-4	0 12 9
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0 11 3
Light-house	No. 6 1-2	0 11 0
Japan	No. 40—1	1 9 6
„	No. 42—2	1 8 3
„	No. 20	1 1 9
„	No. 32	1 4 0

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 24.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—	
Feb/March sellers	20
Jan/Feb	20/6
June/July sellers	16/10 1/2
July/Sept sellers	16/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—	
July/Sept sellers	16/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—	
July/Sept sellers	16/10 3/4

Tone Market was firm with steady holders

IMMEDIATE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta Rs. 30,35,000 at 1/6.
On Bombay Rs. 58,59,000 at 1/6.
On Madras Rs. 5,00,000 at 1/6.
On Karachi Rs. 6,06,000 at 1/6.

Tenders for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers at 1/6 will be allotted about 50.5 per cent.

The Highest tender for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers was 1/6.

The amount to be offered for tenders next week is Rs. 100,00,000.

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 24.

Para Up River Fine, Spot March/April sellers 16 1/2.

Tone:—Quiet.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Mar 18 1/8.

Tone:—Firm on Continental buying orders. Closed quiet.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Feb. 24.

No applications were received for Bills and Deferred Telegraphic Transfers.

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 24.

Karachi „ Barley March/April sellers 45/3.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Feb. 24.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/6.

SPORTING NEWS.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

OKAMOTO AND FOX IN DOUBLES FINAL

The Queen's Road Courts were crowded last evening to witness the interesting games down for decision and those present were treated to a brilliant round of tennis Raja Iyer and Brough emerged victorious rather easily and entered the penultimate round of the Gentlemen's Singles. But Raja Iyer hardly did justice to himself last night and if he plays in this style against Okamoto this evening, he is sure to receive thrashing at the hands of the redoubtable Jap. Brough, on the other hand, played brilliant tennis outclassing his opponent in every department of the game. Should he meet Okamoto in the final, he might give him some fight. In the semi-final round of the Gentlemen's Doubles, Okamoto and Fox had little difficulty in disposing of their antagonists, Annett and Pitt. The latter pair however, showed greater fight than the result indicates. It was Okomoto's sudden interceptions and surprising placings that took them off their feet. If the holders manage to get into the final, they will find the Okamoto-Fox combination very hard to break through. In their encounter with the Wadia brothers, Wagle and Rajaram had to go all out to gain a victory in their favour. Both the brothers are masters in hard driving and smashing. Were they a little steadier the game might have told differently.

In the Mixed Doubles, Mrs. Portlock and Milne ran into the penultimate round with ease. Mrs. Phillips and Reid could with great difficulty snatch two games in two sets. Mr. and Mrs. Bayley however put up a stout fight and yielded after three sets were called. These two pairs meet this evening when an excellent game may be expected. In the Ladies' Singles, Miss Tata was lucky to add the two games necessary to the overnight's score, and thereby entered the Semi-final round. The Committee's decision was rather unfortunate for Mrs. Portlock as she always takes a little time to settle down. Mrs. Clayton, who was beaten by Mrs. Portlock in the last Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships, meets Miss Tata this evening. If the latter plays up to her steady but free game, she ought to win.

RAJA IYER WINS.

Raja Iyer was completely taken off his feet by the Japanese style of play which he encountered for the first time yesterday. Okazaki collected the first four game, with the loss of a few points only. The Bombay Presidency Champion then steadied down and raised the score to four games all. But the Jap managed to pull the set out of the fire by annexing the next two games. But then he became reckless and threw away points. He made doubles faults again and again. In consequence of this Raja Iyer equalised with a love set. The deciding set saw the players going together for the first four games. Raja Iyer captured the four more games losing only the seventh game to his adversary.

ANNETT AND PITT BEATEN.

The match between Okamoto and Fox and Annett and Pitt needs little description. Okamoto was the master of the show. His terrible smashes and quick placings overwhelmed their opponents with great difficulty the latter could bag only five games in two sets. It was apparent that Okamoto had improved considerably in the Doubles game since 1923. If Fox gives him enough support, the championship may go to them this year.

MISS EVANS AND TOMANAGA IN SEMI-FINAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayley annexed the first set at the expense of only three games. Tomanaga however gained the upper hand in the second set and received able support from his partner, Miss Evans considerably amused the spectators by receiving some of the back-hand balls with both hands although her back-hand strokes were in no way poor. The Bayleys tried hard to annex the second set but Tomanaga's splendid net-play kept them at bay. The latter dominated over the final set which he carried off with the loss of one game.

The results:—

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES—Fourth Round
Raja Iyer beat Okozaki 4—6, 6—0, 6—3.
Brough beat Pawar 6—2, 6—4.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES—Fourth Round
Wagle and Rajaram beat Wadia and Wadia 8—6, 6—3, 6—4.

SEMI-FINAL.
Okamoto and Fox beat Annett and Pitt 6—2 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES—Third Round.
Miss Evans and Tomonaga beat Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bayley 3—6, 6—4, 6—1.
Mrs. Portlock and Milne beat Mrs. Phillips and Reid 6—2, 6—0.

LADIES SINGLES—Third Round.
Miss Tata beat Mrs. Portlock 6 1, 4—6, 8—6.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.
QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS.
Court No. 1.—Mrs. Cunningham vs. Mrs Bayley, 5 p.m.
Court No. 2.—Okamoto vs. Raja Iyer 4-15 followed by Mrs. Portlock and Milne vs. Miss Evans and Tomanuga.
Court No. 4.—Mrs. Clayton vs. Miss Tata at 5 p.m.
Court No. 5.—Fox vs. Wodehouse at 5 p.m.
Court No. 6.—Miss Trevor Robinson and A M. D. Pitt vs. Mrs. Wand and Capt. Bennett at 5 p.m.

BUCHANAN CUP HOCKEY.

RIVAL RAILWAYS MEET.

Two more games in the Buchanan Cup Hockey Tournament were decided on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Wednesday. The earlier match between the second string of the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics 'Institute resulted in a win for former by two goals, the score being four goals to two. The G. I. P. were the first to score through Corr but the Mechanics' drew level through Clarke. The G. I. P. obtained the lead at half time through Rosario. Crawley and Corr scored one each for the G. I. P. while Robillard reduced the margin by a single goal before the finish.

Teams were:—

G. I. P. "B":—Harper; Shea and Rodricks; Gillman Crawley, Gonsalves; Murray, Mikado, Rosario, Corr and Fernandes.

B. B. and C. I. Rly.—Britto; Guest and Fox; Thurlow, Reubens and Leach; Critchell, Clarke, O'Rurke, Robillard, Algar,

Referee:—Messrs. Thornback and Familia.

A GRIM FIGHT.

The meeting between the Bombay Battalion and the B. B. and C. I. Railway in the second match provided a keen tussle and a grim fight for survival resulted in a win for the railwaymen by the odd goal in five. The difference of a single goal was the true index of the game. The railway were the first to score and were two goals up half way in the initial period through Arklie and Fairman. The Battalion attack was greatly disjointed and made poor efforts but a good run by Long resulted in a goal. Before half time, Fairman scored from a difficult angle. The game was very much in favour of the Battalion who showed considerable improvement with several translations in the attack. Sneddon put in an excellent goal and the Railway area was besieged for a considerable period, but without any further score.

B. B. C. I. Rly.:—O'Neill. Fox and Aquino; Johannas, Lucas, and Gerrard; Peacock, Arklie, Muller, Fairman and Shambhulingam.

Bombay Battalion:—Caneiro; Bibby and Jackson. Dukes, Rodricks and Sneddon; Granhill, O'Reilly, Rodgers, Long and Kelly.

Referees: Messrs. Fernandes and Bhattacharjee.

BIG DIVIDENDS IN ARAB RACES!
SPRING MEETING
Next SATURDAY, the 28th.
Available at 10 a.m. on RACE DAY,
RACE TIPS By
VOX STELLARUM.
507, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, or from KING & CO., Booksellers, 215, Hornby Road.
22227

S. I. CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

Following are the results of to-day's matches played in the South India Championship Tennis Tournament—

Men's Singles: C. Ramaswami (Cambridge Blue) beat P. S. Venkatraman 6—4, 6—4.
P. Markandeyulu beat Lt. H. R. P. Hutchins 6—2, 6—3.
H. Venkatesamurthi beat G. Aste 6—2, 6—0.
G. Parkins beat P. S. Balakrishnan 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Men's Doubles: H. R. P. Hutchins and G. Parkins beat T. G. Singaravelu and D. Saravabhanma Rau 6—1 6—3.
C. Ramaswami and Venkatramanjulu beat G. Gompretz and H. P. Ward 6—3 6—1.

Mixed Doubles: Mrs. Grant and P. Markendeyulu beat Mrs. Harding and Harding 3—6, 6—1, 6—3.
Mrs. Elwes and M. E. Nigel Jones beat Mrs. Colam and Venkatramanjulu 1—6 7—5 6 2.

Ladies' Singles: Miss Moberly beat Mrs. Kirkpatrick 4—6 6—3 6—4.
Mrs. Goodhind beat Miss Janes 6—2 3—6 6—2.

MADRAS HUNT GYMKHANA MEETING.

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

Arrangements have been made to hold the Hunt Gymkhana Meeting at Guindy under the auspices of the Madras Hunt on Monday 2nd March, at which their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught will be present. The first three events are hunt races namely Hunt Cup, Kennels Cup and Ladies Cup for trophies presented by Sir Arthur Knapp. Major-General T. H. Symons and Mr. Prendercast, who will be the stewards of the meeting. Other three races will be the Gymkhana racing events.—A. P.

5TH TEST MATCH.

S. AFRICA BEAT JOEL'S.

PORT ELIZABETH, Feb. 24.

In the fifth and last unofficial Test Match South Africa beat Joel's eleven by twenty-one runs. South Africa made one hundred and eighty-three in their first innings, Siedle contributing fifty-two and Geary taking five wickets for sixty-three runs Joel's eleven scored ninety-four Nupen taking five wickets for thirty runs. In their second innings South Africa scored two hundred runs Catterall being top scorer with eighty-six. Joel's eleven replied with two hundred and sixty-eight Tyldesley and Holmes contributing seventy-nine and sixty-two respectively while Hall took five wickets for seventy-six runs.—Reuter.

RUGBY FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The following are the results of the Football matches played in the League to-day:—

Third Division (Northern Section):—Rochdale five, Doncaster two. Bradford nil, Darlington nil.

Scottish League:—Partick three, Queens Park one. Hamilton nil, Celtic four.

In the Football Inter-Army Triangular Tournament, Belgium beat Britain by four goals to two.

In the Rugby match played yesterday, Newport beat Racing Club de France by twenty-four points to three and Staide Francais beat Mountain Ash by eight points to three.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Lady Wilson received the Rani of Akalkot at Government House on Tuesday.

Lady Wilson attended a meeting of the Committee of the Bombay District Baby Week at the Secretariat on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Anglo-Scottish Education Society's School Sports on the Oval on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dinner Party at Government House on Tuesday. The following had the honour of being invited:—The Hon. Sir Maurice and Lady Hayward, the Hon. Mr. Justice V. F. Taraporewala, Major-General A Hootou, Mr. J. Ghosal, Sir Stanley and Lady Reed, Mir J. Stuart Milne, Mr. P. E. Percival, Mr. Mirza Asadullah Khan Mani-ul-Mulk, Dr. E. F. Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Grantham, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. C. W. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. G. Rulach, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Newnham, Major and Mrs. H. D. L. Brown, Major and Mrs. H. P. F. Mills, Mr. H. S. Needham, Dr. A. K. Dalal, Mr. and Mrs. K. McI. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lindsay, the Revd. J. Dubr, Mr. and Mrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. Shaikh Yakub Vazir Mahomed, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Powvala, Dr. and Mrs. W. Nunan, Mr. E. C. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. Trevor Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabjee, Commander and Mrs. H. Hodgkinson, Mr. E. F. Lance and Mr. J. P. Rodocanachi.

It is unofficially stated that Sir Abdul Rahim, member of the Bengal Governor's Council, proceeds shortly to Geneva to attend the Jurists' Conference of the League of Nations.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by lady Wilson visited the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital and afterwards visited the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay presided at a meeting of the Leprosy Committee at the Secretariat on Wednesday.

Lady Wilson presided at a Committee meeting of the Infant Welfare Society at the Secretariat on Wednesday.

Lord Lytton left for Asansol on Tuesday and from there he proceeds to Bombay to see Lady Lytton off to England.

BUDGET IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OVER.

NON-OFFICIALS' SEARCHING EXAMINATION.

FINANCE MEMBER'S WEAK DEFENCE.

Yesterday saw the end of general discussion on the Budget, and when the Finance Member rose to reply to the several points raised by his critics, there was still half-an-hour left for him to develop his arguments. The President, however, allowed Mr. Lawrence the indulgence to speak for another fifteen minutes, and thus bring the discussion to a termination.

If the Budget was severely handled on the two previous days, worse things were done yesterday. Even those supporters of the Ministers who had come there with the tacit intention of supporting the Government damned the Budget with faint praise. In fact, by the time the discussion was finished, there was very little left even for the stauncheest supporters of Government to support. Mr. Montgomerie, the Home Secretary, is one of the "strong" men of Government and naturally he was all for his departments. He tried to smother the Council with some statistics, which he thought would convince them of the inherent virtues and honesty of the Government and criminality of the people. According to him India was one of the most criminal countries in the world, where murders were a common thing. On the Upper Sind Frontier murders were more common than in the Wild West of the United States. At any rate he did his best to remove the common impression that the inhabitants of this country were a mild lot. Mr Nariman did not make any constructive proposals this year, he said, because his last year's suggestion for the abolition of the Development Directorate was not listened to by Government. He, therefore, made some very destructive criticism of the budget and the extravagance of Government. He wholly condemned the Budget as a miserable piece of extravagance and challenged Government's fitness to rule over Indians, and look after the finances of this country. While he conceded that Government was good at playing their favourite game of divide and rule, they were not at all fit to look after the revenues of this country, which work could be far better done by Indians. He challenged Government to hand over that task to more capable Indians, who would be able to look after themselves with less taxation. The Government members, of course, naturally did not accept that challenge and vacate their offices and book their passages to England! While this Presidency was the most heavily taxed, it was also the most heavily indebted in the whole country. The colossal sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was spent on Government Houses, and the Council had no right to interfere with that extravagance! Mr. Hidayatulla repudiated the suggestion that Kasheli Bridge was strengthened for Military purposes, and defended the appointment of the Mechanical Engineer to Government, who was a distinct acquisition to Government. This Minister however, did not want to confine himself to his particular department, but defended his colleagues with some degree of vehemence which the Council did not much relish, although the President, in reply to a point of order, ruled that he had a perfect right to do so. Along with other Government members he expressed his inability to cut down any more expenditure. Mr. Jayakar made a very searching examination of the finances of the Presidency and exposed the inaccuracies which the Budget contained. He adversely commented on the fact that the officials of Government were paid more than three or four dozen allowances of one kind or another in addition to their fat salaries, and yet like Oliver Twist they never were satisfied and their appetite grew more and more.

Sir M. Hayward made a very lame speech and repeated the parrot-cry of stringent economy in all departments of Government. The most valuable point in his speech was the appeal to the Ministerial party to rally to the standard of Government and vote for Government extravagance. The Finance Member who spoke last made a lengthy statement, and said most of the criticism was due to ignorance of members owing to the complexity of the Budget! But he adduced very few facts to prove that the Non-official criticism was wrong. He thought such extravagance was the necessary price to pay for Indianisation during the transition period, and that as Government was now more responsive the people should also respond. With arguments such as these Mr. Lawrence concluded his defence of the Budget statement.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola presiding, when the debate on the Budget was continued.

Mr. D. R. Patil (East Khandesh) wanted to spend as little as possible on buildings, such as bungalows, offices, etc. He was of the opinion that the country was not prospering for while the agriculturists who consisted of 80 per cent. of the population were sunk in indebtedness, the country could not be called prosperous. The strength of Government lay in the prosperity of the people, but the latter were not prospering. He compared the policies of Lords Canning and Curzon. The former's policy was to give as much as possible to the cultivator ,and take from him as little as possible and Lord Curzon's policy was quite the reverse. Coming to the question of Forest Department, he said if they looked to the old times they would find the agriculturists satisfied with the forest laws then obtaining, but the people had suddenly been deprived of the rights they were enjoying from time immemorial, and the Forest administration was bearing heavily on the public.

CRIME IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. A. Montgomeri (Secretary, Home Department) said in some of the Government departments they had cut down the expenditure to the lowest level, particularly in the Home Department. They had suggestions from some members that honorary judges should be appointed to help the administration of justice in their old age, He was glad, however, that a similar suggestion was not made in the case of the Police Department. While England and Wales with a population of 40 millions had 60 murders in 1922, in this Presidency with a similar population there were 827 murders and a large number of the criminals were convicted. And it must be remembered that all the murders did not come to light. The same was the case in regard to other crimes and yet in this Presidency they ran their departments very economically. In England per million of population there were 3 murders, in the United States 6.5; in Ratnagiri where the percentage was very low it was 6; in Kaira it was as high as 47, and the highest was on the Upper Sind Frontier where it was 128 murders per million. Ahmednagar and Kanara Districts were the least criminal in the Presidency. In face of these statistics, he did not know how they could cut down the expenditure still further, as desired by some members of the Council.

Mr. M. A. Khuhro (Larkana Dt.), also spoke criticising the administration of canals in Sind. He hoped the house would carefully look into the Budget before they passed it.

EPIDEMIC OF TAXATION.

Mr. R. G. Soman (Satara District) said with regard to the Lee Commission this year nine lakhs and for next year 10 lakhs had been included in the Budget, but they wanted to know what had been done with regard to the other recommendations of the same body such as provincialisation, This was an adversity budget, and they must cut down the expenditure and economise. There were many new taxation proposals before the Council, and he feared that epidemic of taxation were coming over this Presidency one after another and it was in the hands of the Council to consider whether this taxation should be consented to. He asked for the introduction of the same system of medical relief in the villages, as obtained in the Madras. In one of the Bombay dailies there was a well considered leader suggesting that the bigger irrigation schemes had not proved so successful as was expected and that smaller irrigation projects should be spread over the whole Presidency, wherever it was feasible and necessary. Bigger schemes like the Sukkur Barage ate up all their resources, but the smaller ones could be made paying, and should be more beneficial. The Agricultural and Public Health Departments were top heavy and they were doing nothing beneficial for the public. The Council would have to cut down the expenditure in these departments. In the Excise Department too, in spite of the Minister's assertion to the contrary, a great deal of economy was possible by cutting down the staff. In the Judicial Department while the poor clerks had been sent away, the officers at the top like the subordinate judges were still kept. That was not the proper method of economising, for it would only increase unemployment. The Finance Members threats were quite unwarranted and they should never consent to the taxations Bills.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City) said a new function had been given by the Finance Member to the opposition and that was to enliven the House or in other words they were given the position of a jester. He would have accepted the position if he had been given the absolute freedom of speech of a jester. He said not propose to waste his time in offering either constructive in distructive criticism, for the constructive suggestion he had made last year for the abolition of the Development Directorate had not yet been acted upon. He stood there to prove from Government records that by producing this miserable product called Finance Budget, the Government had proved to the satisfaction of the country their unfitness to govern this country, so far as the financial administration was concerned. When the public asked for Home Rule, they were told that they were not fit for it, and would not be so far a long time to come; that charge had been made without giving the people any opportunity to try the experiment. But this Government had been going on for the last 150 years and they had proved their unfitness, with all the phalanx of officers, Secretaries, etc. The Government was absolutely unfit to rule over them, as far as the finance of this country were concerned. The finances, if they were in the hands of an Indian, would have been administered better and there would then be no necessity for fresh Bills of taxation; there would then be more happiness and less taxation. He made then an offer to take over that administration, although he know that it would not be taken up. He asked the Government to make no more assertions therefore of the unfitness of Indians to rule themselves. He admitted that Government were able to administer law and order; he also admitted that they were fit to manage the people through divisions and differences. The Finance member had drawn a glowing pictures of the coming prosperity in this Presidency, when the taxes were growing; it was not a prosperity budget but it was a miserable money bill, and he feared if they went on at this rate the policy would lead to financial disaster in this Presidency. This Presidency was the most highly taxed Presidency in India. It was also the most heavily indebted Presidency. In 1914 Bombay had a debt of about 1000 lakhs and in 1924 it was 4250 lakhs and by the end of the year it would come to 59 crores. Government ought to have proceeded contiously in these circumstances, but instead the criminal extravagance and waste of public money was going on and instead of stringent economy there was extravagant waste. From 1914 to 1924 the expenditure had increased from 6 crores to 16 crores, which was not at all justified in the circumstances. If they compared the indebtedness of Bengal which had a bigger area and larger population to look after they would find it was less than that of Bombay and their budget came to 10 to 12 crores per year, while Bombay started with an income of 15 crores with 10 to 11 crores for extraordinary charges. They had been asked to put forward constructive proposals. The Retrenchment Committee appointed two years ago consisted of reasonable moderate members and not Swarajists, and the recommendations formulated by the Committee were thrown out by the Government and not acted upon. That Committee consisted of such reasonable as Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Sathe and others, all men of moderate and temperate views. But their recommendations were not given effect to by the Government ,and were thrown into the waste paper basket. The Government should have first economised and cut down the expenditure and only when there was no room for more economies, they should have come forward with schemes for further taxation, but that had not been done. He complained the post of Mechanical Engineer to Government was revived even in a year of such adversity when there was no need for it. Government had merely done that for the purpose of providing fat jobs for Europeans. Then again there was the extravagant expenditure on Government Houses of over 30 lakhs, all of which was non-votable. It was a scandalous thing that they should be asked to pay this large sum for the renovation of these palatial buildings.

BOGEY OF INEFFICIENCY.

Mr. G. H. Hidayatulla (Minister for Local Self-Government) said the employment of the Mechanical Engineer was absolutely essential as a crore of rupees worth of machinery had to be overhauled by him the private firms charging exorbitanly for this. He was in charge of the Dapuri workshops and was training a number of Indian youths in Mechanical Engineering. Besides the Council had already sanctioned the appointment. Provincial revenues could not pay for the local needs of the districts and they would have to tax themselves if they wanted anything for themselves. About Kasheli Bridge he said there was no suggestion from the Central Government about the use of this bridge by the Military and Government were merely strengthening all the bridges and roads. But he would accept the suggestion and try to get money from the Central Government in regard to those roads built for the military and used by them. He had seen a tendency on the part of the Council to decreasing the revenue and increasing the demands. But they must remember that there was an all-round demand for roads in the Presidency. Their communications alone cost the Government one crore of rupees, and yet the public were not satisfied with them. The public was impatient about the total abolition of tolls from which source they were now getting Rs. 12 lakhs per year. Some provision would have, to be made to meet this deficit. The wishes of the Council as well as the public were that large sums should be spent on communications The House wanted Permanent Settlement, but where would the money come from which they all wanted. Coming to the question of Excise, he said, only a limited quantity of drink was given to the public. The establishments, he concluded, were already reduced and if they economised still more efficiency would suffer.

Mr. C. M. Saptarshi (Ahmednagar District) said a disappointing budget was presented in a most disappointing manner. They had expected the Finance Member to take the House into his confidence by telling them all his difficulties, but he had put forward the budget like an advocate for more taxation, and although he had made out a good case, he had failed. This year there was no real deficit but it was made to order, as 79 lakhs had been spent on works. If the Finance Member had wished it, he could have submitted a good budget, to avoid fresh taxation. But he had not done so. The speaker had expected the Finance Member to fight with the Government of India for a revision of the Meston award, but instead of that he had brought forward fresh taxation Bills, and by this he had not improved his case for advancing to Government of India. what had been done by the Government of Bombay to improve the condition of the agriculturist. He had expected the Agricultural Department to do something for this class, but nothing had been done. What had Government done to relieve the ryots by the introduction of small irrigation works. He was of the opinion that by means of these small works they would be able to improve the land revenue. About the Lee Commission's recommendations, the House was never consulted about them, and the speech of the Finance Member was fallacious, as the people were not in a position to pay the increase, as they were already paying a high price for the present costly service. If they could not afford this costly service, they ought to have a cheaper one. The budget presented one clear issue. Unless the Government had the Meston award reviewed the House would never consent to any further taxation.

Mr. S. A. Sardesai also spoke, but could not be heard.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar then spoke.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar (Bombay University) then made a searching examination of the Budget. His speech will appear in a later issue.

Mr. C. V. Mehta (Member for Revenue) said delays were bound to take place in

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall 2 p.m.
Sphinx Hockey League: West Yorks vs Lusitannins, Oval, 5-15 p.m.
Dr. J. J. Modi's lecture on "Religion of Huns who invaded India," Cama Institute, Sukhadvala Building, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
The s.s. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SCHOOL OF RELIGIONS.

The weekly Study Circle will meet to-day (Thursday) the Mukhshuja Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon, at 6-15 p.m. Miss Lambert will expound "Christian Theology."

The fortnightly study circle in Hinduism will meet on Friday. Prof. Phadnis will speak on "The sources of Hinduism."

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a wall calendar from Messrs. Dumdumji and Co. of Sahun Katra Road, Agra.

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING.

A programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day (Thursday). Wave length 387 metres. Call sign 2 FV.

GOVT. HOUSE GARDEN PARTY.

The Commissioner of Police has issued a notice (which appears in our advertisement columns) regarding the entry of carriages and motor cars of guests attending the Garden Party at Government House to-day (Thursday).

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE MAGAZINE

Contributions to the Grant Medical College Magazine are cordially invited from the past students and the Medical Practitioners of the Bombay Presidency and they should reach the Editor by the 10th March 1925 at the latest. The next issue is expected to be out by the end of April next.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate will deliver a public lecture at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, "Ayra Bhavan", Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Some Aspects of Student Life—Subjective and Objective," when Sir Stanley Reed will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council is holding their Annual General Meeting at the Malabari Hall., Seva Sadan to-morrow (Friday) There will be an At-Home given by the retiring Chairman, Lady Jeejeebhoy at 5 p.m., and this will be followed by the meeting at 5-30 p.m.

"BEBANDSHAHI."

Under the auspices of the local Namdeo Samajik Saustha, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m., at Bhandari Street, Girgaon, to congratulate Mr. Vishnu Hari Aundhker, the well-known actor of the Maharashtra Natak Mandali, and to present him with a gold medal, for having written the famous drama, "Bebandshahi." Mr. Mukund Moraba Khanidke will preside.

THEFT IN ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

Sergeant Fish put up Mahabatkhan Saibutkhan and Alikhan Syedkhan before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of theft of glass bangles.

The prosecution alleged that a manifest clerk working in Shed No. 1, Alexandra Dock, saw both the accused removing bangles from a case and putting them in their pockets. He went out of his office and got the accused arrested. Accused No. 1 was a liftman while accused No. 2 was watchman in the Alexandra Dock.

The accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship sentenced accused Nos. 1 and 2 to a day's simple imprisonment and ordered accused No. 1 to pay a fine of Rs. 30 and accused No. 2 to a fine of Rs. 40, or, in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE RENT BILL.

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar begs to inform the members of the deputation appointed at the tenants' public meeting held on Monday that the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, General Member, has agreed to receive the deputation at 11-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday) in his room at the Secretariat. As it is not possible to inform the members of the deputation in time, they are kindly requested to be present at the Secretariat to-day at 11-30.

LYDA BETTI.

BOMBAY'S REMARKABLE TRIBUTE.

As anticipated, the Excelsior Theatre was last night fully crowded when Signor Gonsalez honoured Signorina Lyda Betti with a benefit performance of "Madame Butterfly." There was keen disappointment felt by those present that they could not see Betty Lyda in "Aida" before she left Bombay. But the disappointment was short-lived. For Betty Lyda as "Butterfly" excelled herself in the first act as the sweet heart and in the second act as the fond mother. The inappropriateness of the furniture—suitable furniture of Japanese design could easily have been obtained in Bombay—was jarring to the eye. But this was the only defect in the performance, which, however, was, from beginning to end, one continuous triumph of exquisite pathos and melody. Those present at the Excelsior last night were privileged to hear and see something which was undefinable in its beauty and will remain an unforgettable and sweet experience. Next to Lyda Betti, L. Warko and Giovanni Gonsalez the Director of Orchestra contributed most to last night's success. The presence among the audience of a party from the Government House and a number of Indian ladies in their beautiful dress, including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, was a remarkable tribute to Betti Lyda who was enthusiastically and profusely garlanded during the second Act.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM the 26th day of February, 1925, Mr. VAMAN SHANTARAM DABHOLKER of Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Solicitors, High Court, will REMOVE from Mrs. Khan's Bungalow at Walkeshwar to Mr. WASSIAMUL AISSOOMAL'S BUNGALOW at Babulnath Road, Chowpati, Bombay.
22758

The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1925.

AN IDLE RESOLUTION.

The Liquor Resolution issued by the Bombay Government is timid, grudging and uninspired; and it has been supplemented by a nerveless homily from the Excise Minister who said in the Council that he was embarking upon a "momentous experiment." We have looked high and low for a design of the experiment; all that we have discovered is the expression of a pious sentiment in favour of ultimate Prohibition. The Government have not produced a scheme enabling the Presidency to get rid of the liquor-demon even in twenty years, the period which the Council have by a resolution, held as reasonable. The Minister seems rather embarrassed over the prospect of reduced consumption, and his attitude proclaimed the insensate concern of the Government for liquor-revenue. Mr. Dehlavi said:—

> "From the figures I have given to the House it will be seen that if we go on reducing our consumption at the present rate Bombay City will have no liquor to sell after 6 years and the mofussil after a few years more. Now, Sir, I am sure that the most ardent prohibitionist among us does not expect that the life-long consumers of liquor in this City can be turned into total abstainers within 6 years, or that with the best of intentions we can produce by fresh taxation within that period a revenue of at least one crore and a quarter, which we shall be sacrificing in the City of Bombay alone."

The difficulty deters the Government, and "life-long consumers" of liquor can continue swilling alchohol, since the Minister has declared, with sympathetic imagination, that six years are too short a period for their reclamation. The attitude involves a misconception of the "goal" which the Government have virtuously set before them. We are not going to have Prohibition or temperance or local option with the consent of the life-long consumer. If the liquor-addicts are expected to "turn into" total abstainers for the support of Mr. Dehlavi's intangible experiment, there would be no experiment to perform at all and if the Minister has expressed himself aright, the Bombay Government belong to the type of optimists who hope to catch larks when the heavens should fall. In the Resolution of Government, there are words which implicitly question the advisability of compulsion. Now prohibition involves the element of compulsion since it would make the consumption, traffic or manufacture of grog, a criminal offence. There are dissenters who sincerely question the ethical propriety of Prohibition, but once the goal is accepted, there should be no temporising with the principle of coercion. Just as the State or the Municipality penalises the sale of adulterated foodstuffs or decayed meat, the Prohibitionist means to prevent the grog-traffic by the long arm of the law. Why, then, does Mr. Dehlavi pause to wonder if six years would suffice the habitual consumer to turn into a teetotaller? The transition-period must cause some annoyance to the boozing fraternity and introduce a little secret distillation for the time being, but we have yet to hear from doctors that the deprivation of liquor immediately or in six years, would aggravate the condition of the liver. If we do not take a long view and fail to think of the next generation being protected against the lure of fashionable drinking, our efforts are bound to be futile and insincere. The Excise Committee proposed that the sale of liquor at Clubs which may be started *hereafter* should be stopped. It is a modest suggestion, but then "Government do not think that any absolute prohibition is desirable and they must leave each case to be dealt with on its merits." We do not see where the merits arise once Government have honestly accepted the goal. Prohibition must be absolute; we cannot have moderate Prohibition any more than moderate chastity. The Government have, we are afraid, accepted the goal of Prohibition with some mental reservations.

The Resolution of Government reiterates the rationing scheme which in the case of Bombay has shown fair results; but as far as Prohibition is concerned, the Resolution does not contain the ghost of an "experiment", though the Honourable Minister talks of an experiment in hand. We are treated to a formidable array of difficulties and objections. The Government are right in thinking that the legal suppression of liquor would result in illicit production. The phase is as inevitable as it would be ephemeral, and we shall have to provide for a larger preventive staff. The phase may be one of ridicule with vested interests just as it is in the United States; but we have to take a long view and work off the generation of fashionable drinking. The Government have made much of the Report of the Excise Commissioner regarding crime, but it is a particular type of crime tending to evade restriction. Given a decent period of calculation, the cost of the preventive staff will be more than redeemed by the drop in police-expenditure. Against the transient increase of smuggling, we are bound to have fewer police-court crimes. Official reports on Excise Administration dwell ominously on Excise-crime, but we must seek consolation in the reduction of other crimes. Excise-crimes are subduable. In 1921-22, there was a noticeable drop in ordinary crime in Bengal and the Excise Authorities made enquiries. In the Excise Report (Bengal) of 1921-22, we find the following admission: "The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, attributes the cause of the decrease in the drunkenness in the town and suburbs to the reduced sale of liquor, owing to the activities of the non-co-operators." If reference to non-co-operators is distasteful, the Bombay Minister may blot it out and still consider the significance of the admission.

We appreciate the predicament of the Minister in regard to finance. It is the Minister's function to produce money so that the bulk of it may be seized by the Reserved Departments; it is a lawless and disorderly arrangement, but it is meant to sustain law and order. One-third of the provincial revenue is derived from liquor and drugs. In his graphic survey of the financial position of Bombay, Mr. Lawrence has indicated how taxation has reached the limit of elasticity and how the major-heads of income have been squeezed dry. We very much doubt if the problem of Prohibition can be localised in province after province as long as the expansible sources of revenue like Customs and Income-tax are collared by the Central Government. We may reduce consumption by rationing and excessive license-fee, but essentially it is a means of pauperising the drunkard without eliminating the element of temptation. It is a cruel joke for the Government to say that Excise is a Transferred Subject because the Minister has not got the power of placing an embargo on the import or production of liquor in the territory he is supposed to administer. In foreign liquor Bombay is the worst consumer among all provinces, and the supply is regulated by the Central Government. In 1924, Bombay consumed more than one crore-worth of foreign liquor, while Bengal with double the population, consumed less than a crore. Instead of paying lip-service to the principle of Prohibition, the provinces should agitate for an organised policy of co-operation on the part of the Central Government who hold the key of the liquor trade. Ready replacements of money in the provinces are out of the question. The country is prepared to pay the price of Prohibition; it would go the length of adding to the cost of necessaries by increasing the Customs-tariff, but the lever of collection rests in the hands of the Central Government. Provincial Ministers are doomed to grotesque experiments as long as a large amount of the traffic is controlled and taxed by the Central Government. Novel schemes of taxation like death-duties and a levy on retiring foreign magnates who die elsewhere, can hardly serve the financial gap involved in Prohibition. Will the Central Government co-operate in a general policy of Prohibition instead of leaving reformers to mar the picture into a thing of shreds and patches? If, however, the provinces themselves assume a halting attitude and wonder whether "any absolute prohibition is desirable" within the limits of their own administrative action, the prospects of a sincere attempt are dark and drivelling. The Bombay Government have produced an idle resolution nominally accepting Prohibition, and between the local custodians of the Reserved Departments and the distant Government of India the "popular" Minister's plight is not unlike that of the distracted man who struggles between an extravagant wife and a long-lived mother-in-law.

WELCOME PRONOUNCEMENT.

Four years ago a Committee was appointed by the Government of Bombay to enquire into the condition of Technical and Industrial Education in the Presidency under the distinguished Chairmanship of Sir M Visvesvaraya. The Committee after nearly eighteen months' hard work submitted two reports; the Majority Report was signed by all the English members of the Committee and the Minority Report by Sir M. Visvesvaraya and all his Indian colleagues. This Report, for some unknown reasons, was never seriously considered by the Government; Dr. Paranjpye, who was then the Minister in charge of Education, maintained an amazing silence on the subject, though several questions were asked in the Legislative Council and the Press. The Report continued to be so slightingly treated by the Government that the important pronouncement made by His Excellency the Governor at the Jubilee Dinner of the Bombay Millowners' Association comes as a great surprise to us. From time to time the Minister had made the usual excuses of want of funds and "want of factories and works", to put it in Dr. Paranjpye's words, "where actual instructions can be given to apprentices". These explanations were halting and insincere; the public all the same knew that there was a more serious explanation behind the attitude of the Minister. The late Governor, Sir George Lloyd, it was stated, was personally very strongly opposed to the Reports of the Committee and he did not want to take any steps for the development of technical education in the Presidency because he wanted funds and credit for his pet schemes for the Back-bay Reclamation and the Sukkur Barrage. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson has taken rather an unusual course of announcing to the public the welcome change and assured us that he will do all that lies in his power to promote the scheme for a great Technological Institute in Bombay. The "hopes and ideals" of which the Governor speaks were the hopes and ideals of Sir Visvesvaraya and his Indian colleagues on the Committee. The Governor may be congratulated on the great ideal placed before us vividly by him. "When we come to training for what our American cousins allude to as 'big business', India lags far behind any other civilised country—and we in Bombay will continue to lag behind, until an up-to-date technological institute is established here to enable the commercial and industrial genius of the Presidency to play the part it can, and I know will, in the economic development of this great country". We take it that His Excellency is genuinely anxious to see a beginning made towards the establishment of this Institution. We trust he will give practical demonstration of his solicitude by immediately acting on the proposals of Sir Visvesvaraya's Committee for a new special Committee to go into details about the proposed Institute. If the Committee was unanimous on any point, it was on this proposal for a great Institution and the creation of a Faculty of Technology in the University of Bombay.

Notes of the Day.

Backsliding of The Independents.

The defection of the Independents at the first encounter with the bureaucracy in the Assembly has not come as a surprise though it will be condemned throughout the country as a betrayal of its cause. The recent changes in the rules of the Nationalist Party which gave freedom to its two component elements, the Swarajists and the Independents, to follow their own line of action in regard to the budget grants was a sufficient portent of the melancholy spectacle of Indians divided against themselves which the Assembly presented yesterday. The step taken by the Independents, whatever the motives prompting it, can only be described as a distinct disservice to the country, apart from the fact that it is entirely inconsistent with the policy which they in co-operation with the Swarajists adopted last year. Last year on the first day for voting on demands, all the grants, namely, those for Customs, Income Tax, Salt and Opium were rejected. The position of the Nationalist Party in regard to this was clearly explained by Pandit Motilal Nehru:

> "To put it shortly, Sir, I propose on general grounds to refuse to vote money for the needs of the Government of India. My grievance is not against this or that branch of the administration but against the entire administration of the Government of India. I have selected Customs simply because it happens to be the first item on the list of grants. Now, Sir, why is it that I make a grievance against the entire system of administration of the Government of India? The reason will be apparent to the minds of the House. It is nothing more nor less than the very unsatisfactory nature of the response which has been made to the Resolution which the House passed by a large majority last month on the subject of the establishment of responsible government in India."

Speaking the next day on behalf of the Nationalist Party, he declared that having established a principle they would let the discussion on the remaining grants proceed in the ordinary course. Mr. Jinnah entirely endorsed what Pandit Motilal had said and added: "Sir, it is perfectly legitimate for us, having regard to the ruling that you gave, that we could use the general discussion in what we wanted to make clear, namely, that we condemn the Government of India, we condemn the Secretary of State for India. Why? Because you have not satisfied us, in regard to the Resolution that we passed here by an overwhelming majority of 76, a Resolution which was a demand for Reforms; and we wanted therefore, to put in the clearest possible our protest, our condemnation, our disapproval of the way in which you have met us."

A Sad Betrayal.

We recall these passages because they shed instructive light on the present backsliding of the Independents. What the Assembly did last year when the demand for grants were first placed before it Pandit Motilal sought to do yesterday. The Railway Budget being before the House, he had to raise the constitutional issue and the only proper occasion for this was provided by the grant relating to the central administrative body, namely, the Railway Board. Mr. Jinnah's plea that he could not agree to the raising of the question of refusing supplies because it was not to be carried to its logical conclusion is hardly consistent with the position of the Nationalist Party as stated by himself last year. When reminded by Pandit Motilal about the amazing inconsistency of his position he took refuge in a confession of error which is hardly creditable to a responsible politician of his standing. Mr. Jinnah and the Independents who followed his lead have now the satisfaction of having made reparation for their last year's mistake by voting with the Government on a resolution in which the issue really was not the unsatisfactory nature of the railway administration but the insult of the Bengal Ordinance which Government have added to the injury of their contemptuous disregard of the Assembly's Resolution on self-government. Their countrymen will not grudge them the satisfaction of being in the right with the bureaucracy even though the latter stands between them and their freedom.

Bohras and Wakfs Act.

We are glad in his reply to the deputation that waited on him on Monday, the Hon. Mr. Jadhav readily admitted that there was a much larger volume of opinion in the Bohra community in favour of the immediate enforcement of the Mussalman Wakfs Act than against it. The Bohras are a section of the Muslim community and their trusts are regulated by Islamic laws as much as the trusts of any other sections of the community. There is no reason, therefore, why the Bohra wakfs should be exempted from the operation of an Act the object which is to secure proper management of trusts—an object which it is the duty of every Muslim to promote. The judgment of Justice Marten in the famous Chandabhai *Gulla* case has laid down that the claim of the Mullaji Saheb to be an unaccountable trustee is untenable not merely according to the teachings of Islam and the law of the land, but also the practice as well as the preaching of his predecessors and his own admissions. This being so, the only practical issue is whether the Bohra community desires exemption or not. Mr. Jadhav has admitted, what is clear to every one who knows anything about the feeling in the Bohra community on the subject, that it is the ardent wish of the majority of Bohras that their communal trusts should not be exempted from the operation of the Act. Besides, what is it that the Act demands of a trustee to do which an honest trustee need hesitate to do? If the Bohra trusts are being managed properly by the Mullaji Saheb or his agents, there is no reason why there should be any opposition to the application of the Act. We are afraid those who, in the name of Mullaji Saheb, are attempting to secure exemption are not doing a service either to the Mullaji Saheb or to the community because their action is consistent neither with Islam nor the law as laid down by the highest court in the land and is, besides, calculated to raise the presumption that the Bohra trusts are not managed as satisfactorily as they ought to be by the Mullaji Saheb. The case against exemption is, indeed, so unanswerable that it is amazing to find a Government, which contains two Muslim members, delaying the application of the Act to the Presidency. We trust now that Mr. Jadhav has recognised the strength of the feeling among the Bohras, he will expedite the issue of the notification for the enforcement of the Act, which in August last he had stated in reply to a question in the Council was in preparation, before Mr. Huseinbhai Lalji moves his resolution demanding the enforcement.

The Levy on Press.

Sir Bhupen Mitra has not been slow in acquiring the characteristic bureaucratic habit of giving inapt and inconsequential replies to questions. Heckled on the subject of the levy of 3 per cent. on all bearing Press messages, Sir B. N. Mitra, not being able to justify the impost, took refuge in the request to members to await the presentation of the budget. How arbitrary has been the action taken by the Government in this matter is revealed by the fact that they have not even consulted their own Publicity Committee. Representatives of the Press, who are vitally interested in the matter, were, of course, totally ignored. That Government are technically entitled under the Indian Telegraph Act to impose the levy does not justify their failure to consult the Publicity Committee or the Press. Nor has the fact that the British Post Office imposes this extra charge any relevance because the Press in India hardly enjoys the facilities that are available in Britain and, as Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar pointed out, the Indian Press is already penalised inasmuch as it has to place some amount in deposit against repayment of charges on bearing messages.

ART HORIZON.

"SING AS BIRDS."

Prof. Noel Roerich, the artist who has been famous for his work as well as for his emphatic claims for the place of art in life, during his second visit to this country, recently ponted out that "we must sing as birds and try to sing our best song. We are creating in order to give expression to our impulses and as with birds we must glorify our Supreme Creator. In all our efforts we must be original and if we are this, there is no need for conventional assimilation. Each style will produce its best and there is room for everything in the universe and even the division between the East and West are but relative." Prof. Roerich is a missionary. Those who have been familiar with the manner in which he has struggled to live the ideals which he thinks are essential for re-entrusting to art the regenerating mission of the future will recognise the significance of his insistence on the ultimate values of all artistic work. He does not approve the cheap facility of stereotyped labels usually utilised as an explanation of artistic values, the labels which rigidly seek to divide one manifestation of art from another.

School of Art.

The Bombay School of Art begins, it seems, a very interesting period of its career. The speeches at the recent prize distribution in the School were distinguished, no doubt, by a strong desire to obtain for the School the conditions and atmosphere necessary for artistic vitality. But the most remarkable feature of the occasion appears to be the emphatic manner evident in His Excellency's speech, in which national aspirations and the need for the training and ideals distinctive of this country are accepted as the only rational method for the development of the School as a living institution. The declaration was necessary. It is welcomed as a preliminary to advancement along definite lines.

The Ajanta Copies.

The advancement would be certain if the signs in the exhibition of the students' work at the School are read aright and if the recources of the School are utilised properly. The work in stone and wood and metal from the Reay Art Workshop, the exhibits from the Modelling Class and the designs from the Architectural School contain unmistakable suggestions of what the authorities should and should not do, if they understand the importance of the "fusion" between the arts and the art-crafts accepted as a condition of the revival in art by His Excellency. The School has been fortunate in obtaining the loan of the copies of the Ajanta frescoes executed by Mr. Mukul C. Dey. The copies are not by an indifferent artist insensitive to qualities of the original. These copies were sometime back sent to England on an interesting journey. They were displayed by the artist at private view at Lady Grant's and were subsequently demanded for reproduction by Mr. Laurence Binyon, the well-known art critic of the British Museum. So that the value of these copies together with that of those executed during the time Mr. Griffith in possession of the School for the guidance of the students should be apparent.

Prize of Delhi.

Another welcome sign would be certainly the fact that His Excellency fully supports the Prize of Delhi scheme of encouragement to Indian Art suggested at the Conference of Indian Art at Wembley. It may be hoped, therefore, that the popular representatives in the Central Legislature and the authorities in Bombay will not allow the scheme to go by default, or, what is worse, allow an alternative scheme framed without their sanction or knowledge. Bombay was the first to formulate the practical demands. It should not allow them to be subordinated to the haphazard or interested impulses elsewhere. The work in mural paintings here has aroused, no doubt feelings of varying interest. But those with clear perceptions can see the promise and the vitality manifest in them. Sir Leslie Wilson's appreciation is, it may be mentioned, now endorsed by no less an authority than Dr. Coomarswamy who during his short stay in the city visited the School of Art and expressed approval of the method by which the mural paintings in the School are utilised to awaken the dormant artistic impulses of the students.

(Continued on page 10.)

CHINESE BOY EMPEROR.

LEAVES JAPANESE LEGATION.

STAYING AT A HOTEL.

PEKING, Feb. 24.

Hsuantung, the deposed boy Emperor has left for Tientsin. The Japanese legation where Hsuantung had been residing made a statement attributing the sudden departure to the recent threatening articles in the Chinese newspapers. It believes that Hsuantung will remain in Tientsin where he is temporarily staying at a hotel, which is a Japanese concession.—Reuter.

KING'S PROGRESS.

REFERENCE IN LORDS.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The King is now progressing quite well. No bulletin was issued to-day.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 24.

The King's three doctors visted Buckingham Palace this morning and after seeing the Royal patient decided not to issue any bulletin. It is understood that His Majesty passed a good night and is going on well and it is hoped he will be able to leave his bed in a few days. It is probable that if the present rate of progress is maintained no further bulletins will be issued except a final one announcing the King's convalescence. Orders have been given for the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" to be ready to Portsmouth by March 9th. If the King, who will probably be accompanied by the Queen, travels overland to Genoa, and joins the yacht there, as is suggested, he is not expected to leave London before March 14th. In one important respect the King will enjoy the advantage which his father, King Edward did not have when he made a similar convalescent cruise in "Victoria Albert" in 1902. The yacht is now fitted with wireless which can transmit up to about one thousand miles and can receive from practically any distance so that the King can be within wirelesss call of home throughout his voyage and remain in constant touch with affairs.

REFERENCE IN THE LORDS.

Marquis Curzon made a reference to His Majesty's illness in the House of Lords. He said he hoped that he might be allowed to go outside the ordinary practice of the House in expressing deep concern with which the members of the House had followed the record of His Majesty's illness and the profound satisfaction which they feel at the news of his steady progress. They hoped that in consequence of the step about to be taken absolute convalescene and return to health might be assured. The Peers signified their sympathetic concurrence.—B.O.W.

LLOYD GEORGE'S THROAT GOES WRONG.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 24.

Improvement in Mr. Lloyd George's condition continues. He had a good night and his temperature to-day was normal although he is still suffering some discomfort from his throat. It is hoped that he will be fit tomorrow to return from Birmingham to London.—B.O.W.

EBERT'S CONDITION SATISFACTORY.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.

Dr. Ebert's condition is satisfactory.—Reuter.

MUSSSOLINI PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY.

ROME, Feb. 25.

Sgr. Mussolini is progressing satisfactorily, but owing to the special type of influenza prevalent here he has been advised to keep in bed for few days longer in order to avoid relapse.—Reuter.

WILD WEATHER IN BRITISH ISLES

LEAFIELD, Feb. 24.

Wild weather has been raging to-day througout the British Isles. The intermittent violent gales have been accompanied by snow and sleet. The English Channel has felt the full force of the southerly gale, the wind at times reaching a velocity of sixty miles an hour. Steamers have had difficult crossing to France and the fishing boats have hurried to shelter. Terrific seas are breaking over the sea defence works at Folkestone and Dover.—B.O.W.

SUFFERING TO MIGRATORY BIRDS.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 24.

Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, President of the Board of Trade, replying to a question in the House of Commons said he hoped arrangements would he made for an international conference on the subject of suffering and loss of life to migratory birds and fish caused by the oil discharged from ships. He did not propose to introduce legislation of a national character while there was a chance of international action.—B.O.W.

KURDISH REVOLT.

SHEIKH'S PROCLAMATION.

RESTORATION OF KHALIF.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25.

In the National Assembly last night, Fethy Bey, the Premier, said that the Kurdish revolt began as a consequence of the resistance offered when the authorities went to arrest Sheikh Said's followers at Ghendj. Several gendarmes were wounded and their commanding officer was taken prisoner. Fethy Bey then read the Sheikh's proclamation which proposes the formation of the Kurdish Government, restoration of the Khalif, observance of the *Sheriat*, and the suppression of the present Government, which the proclamation describes as atheistic.

A later telegram says that the proclamation by the Sheikh is affixed to a wall opposite Government House in Diarbekir and declares that it is proposed to proclaim one of Sultan Abdul Hamid's sons as the King of Kurdistan. Rebels are stated to be only twelve miles distant ffom Diarbekir.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

INSURRECTION SPREADING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24.

The Kurdish insurrection is spreading and the Martial Law has been proclaimed in Eastern Vilayets.—Reuter.

INSURGENTS CAPTURE KHARPUT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25.

It is reported that the insurgents have captured Kharput.—Reuter.

PATRIARCH'S ELECTION.

PLEDGE FROM TURKS DEMANDED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25.

The Governor of Constantinople yesterday invited the Metropolitan and members of the Holy Synod and the Greek Orthodox Church to a meeting for the purpose of electing a Patriarch who was not subject to exchange.

The Metropolitan replied that the Patriarch Constantine must first resign and the Turkish Government must give a pledge that the election would not suffer any restriction.

It is understood that Government has decided to abandon its intention to expel other Metropolitans subject to exchange.—Reuter.

INCIDENT CLOSED

TURKEY NOT TO REPRESENT AT GENEVA.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

It is understood that Turkey is not likely to send representatives to the forthcoming meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva in connection with the Greek appeal to the League with regard to the expulsion of the Patriarch, because it is of opinion that the incident is closed and all necessary explanations of the Turkish view point has been furnished to the appropriate quarters. —Reuter.

CENTRAL HOME FOR INDIANS!

SIR A. C. CHATTERJEE ENTERTAINED.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Sir Atul Chatterjee was entertained to lunch by the Joint British Indian Union and the Northbrook Society at which Lord Willingdon presided. Welcoming Sir Atul Chatterjee, he (Lord Willingdon) mentioned that negotiations had practically been concluded for welding the two societies. He explained that many more Indians came to England than before and that the joint society could widely extend its activities and help the visiting Indians by various means including a well-equipped intelligence bureau. He said it was hoped also in the course of a few years to establish a central home for Indians visiting London. Sir Atul Chatterjee responding to the toast warmly commended the scheme and thanked the officials of both the societies for courtesies extended to Indians, who visited Wembley, of which he had received many testimonies.—

TRIBUTE TO D. B. V. R. ACHARYA.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Lord Olivier speaking at the dinner given by the Indian Exhibition Comissioner to Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee and others said that Dewan Bahadur Vijayaraghavachari was present in this country on Exhibition work for more than a year past. He had been a great asset in promoting friendship and understanding between India and England. Mr. Acharya had done much to promote the welfare of his own and our countries.

General Sir Travers Clarke also paid a tribute to Mr. Acharya's services and said that invariably when the Exhibition authorities accepted Mr. Acharya's advice they were found to work out well. He much regretted that owing to non-participation of the Government of India his services this year would not be available, but he hoped that under the direction of Sir William Vincent India would be well represented.—Reuter's Special.

DEFECTION IN LABOUR.

PARTY MEETS IN PRIVATE

MEASURES FOR DISCIPLINE.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Differences in the Labour Party were revealed in the Labour leaders' speeches with reference to Mr. Kirkwood's motion in the Commons on 12th instant on the Prince of Wales, which was the subject of discussion at a private meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party, after which it was officially announced that in view of securing greater efficiency the Party executive was instructed to consider and report upon firstly the Party discipline and unity and secondly the attitude of the Labour press.—Reuter.

TRADE FACILITY LOANS.

COMMONS AGREE TO INCREASE AMOUNT.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The House of Commons agreed to the financial resolution increasing the amount of loans under the Trade Facilities Act for which Government guarantees might be given from sixty-five to seventy millions sterling. Mr. Hilton Young suggested the appointment of a sub-committee endowed with the initiative to work in conjunction with the Colonial office to deal with the Dominions development schemes regarding which some disappointment prevailed.

Mr. Guinness pointed out that the Colonial Office had a representative on the Dominions Committee. He thought the disappointing results were due to the fact that facilities were not fully appreciated in the Dominions from where it was hoped that applications would come.

Mr. Pilcher suggested that the India Office should take initiative and offer its services to act in connection with the schemes under project in India. He declared that such action would incidentally remove the misapprehension among Indians that the British went to India for their own advantage, invested in clearly advantageous schemes and remained aloof when the matter primarily concerned Indians and where there was some risk. Mr. Pilcher specially drew attention to the need for railways as shown by the Ackworth Committee's report and also the construction of new cantilever bridge in Calcutta, the only obstacle to which was the lack of mobile finance —Reuter.

ORGANISATION OF EMPIRE WIRELESS

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the Commons to-day questioned regarding Government's decision with regard to the draft report of the Committee appointed by the late Government on the organisation of Empire Wireless, Sir William Mitchell-Thompson, Postmaster-General, said that he had decided upon the changes in the organisation including the establishment of a separate branch to administer overseas cables and wireless and changes had already been put into effect.—Reuter.

STRENGTH OF AIR SQUADRONS

LONDON, Feb. 24.

In the Commons replying to Mr. Thurtle Sir Samuel Hoare said that the normal strength of eighteen air squadrons at present formed for Home defence was twelve machines each and that nine of the squadrons were bombing squadrons. It would not be in the public interest to publish the details of effective range of operation of the latest type of bombing aeroplanes used by the Air Force nor to give information whether the Air Force had stock of any other type of bomb beside the high explosive type.—Reuter.

TRADE UNION LEVY.

CONSERVATIVES DIVIDED.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Conservative Party is divided in its opinion with regard to the political wisdom of dealing with the Trade Union political levy. Most Conservatives agree that the principle of levy is wrong, but a strong section of the party expresses the opinion that Government action in this respect is likely to antagonise the Trade Unions which should be left to deal with the matter themselves. The Council of Conservative Associations which met in London yesterday while condemning the levy, merely expressed the view that the "existing law needs an alteration." Government, apparently, has not yet made up its mind, for a Cabinet Committee presided over by Lord Birkenhead has just begun to consider the question. It is significant, however, that Sir Victor Warrender (Conservative) has given notice of an amendment to Mr. Macquisten's bill approving the principle of no party attachments for Trade Unionists but arguing that the bill will accentuate bad feeling and urging Government to bring both the parties together and endeavour to reach a fair settlement by agreement.—Reuter's Special.

LEAFIELD, Feb 24.

At a meeting of the "Central Council of National Union of Conservative Associations a resolution was passed urging the Government support to the private Bill of Mr. Macquinten which provides that the Trade Unions shall only impose a levy for political purposes on members who express desire to pay it. There was some opposition from the working delegates. Prominent Conservative members of Parliament were present but they included no members of the Government.—B.O.W.

FRANCE SIGNS OPIUM CONVENTION.

GENEVA, Feb. 25.

The French delegates have signed the Convention drawn up by the Second Opium Conference.—Reuter.

TURNED BACK.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION IN N. W. F.

PESHAWARIS TO GO TO ATTOCK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ATTOCK, Feb. 25.

On the old exploded plea of being likely to endanger public peace the Khilafat Deputation was deported this morning at 9 a.m. by orders of the Chief Commissioner and driven at 10 minutes notice by motor across Attock. Preparations for collection of funds on a large scale were being made in Peshawar and the citizens had promised to present to the deputation a handsome amount on the 25th instant when a mass meeting had been arranged at Shahi Bagh. Owing to the sudden removal of the deputation from their midst the Peshawar Muslims who are to-day holding a local demonstration will transfer their proposed activities to Attock where the deputation is staying. The meeting of the 25th will now be held in Attock. Wildest enthusiasm over *Tanzim* prevails throughout the frontier.

SHANGHAI MILL STRIKE.

SITUATION EASIER.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 25.

The situation in the recent strike in the Japanese cotton mills is now easier. Intimidation has ceased and two mills employing seven thousand workers will resume tomorrow. Demand for increased pay has been dropped.—Teuter.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR GENERAL C. A. CUNNINGHAM

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The death has occurred of Major-General Charles Alexander Cunningham at the age of eighty-three. He served in the Indian Army for over forty years.—Reuter.

ARCHBISHOP OF PERSIA.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Reverend Charles Harvey Stileman, Arch-Bishop of Persia, is dead.—Reuter's Special.

ALLEGED STONING TO DEATH.

LUCKNOW ANJUMAN'S PROTEST.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 24.

The Secretary, Anjuman Ahmadiyah, Lucknow, wires:—

The following protest has been telegraphed to the Amir of Kabul:

His Majesty, the Ameer of Kabul,—The recent stoning to death of two more innocent Ahmadees, whose lives were devoted to the practice of that Islam which was taught by the Holy Prophet fourteen centuries ago, recalls graphically the instance of Yazeed. The local Ahmadiyyah community vehemently protests against this inhuman act.

A KARACHI PROTEST.

KARACHI, Feb. 24.

The Secretary, Anjuman Ahmadia, Karachi, wires:—

This Anjuman emphatically protests against the barbarous action in stoning to death two more Ahmadis, simply for religious belief. However much distressed and sorrow stricken, we have the consolation, and the firm conviction that the blood of martyrs is the seed of religion. With mingled feelings of joy and sorrow we strongly condemn the action as most inhuman and detestable. It not only disgraces the good name of Islam, but even humanity which can hardly tolerate the repetition of the most brutal tragedy.

A NEW COTTON GROWING TRACT.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the course of a lecture at the London Chamber of Commerce on 'Yemen' Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Jacobs expressed opinion that there was good future there for cotton-growing by means of irrigation. Referring to the long discussed treaty between Britain and Yemen he was of opinion that Britain should do everything possible to consolidate the Imam's rule and restore the position formerly held by Britain.—Reuter

SIR W. E. COOPER'S BEQUESTS.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Sir William Earnshaw Cooper left £55,085 His bequests include Rs. 30,000 to the Ramsay Hospital of Nainital for maintaining the Cooper Ward for poor patients, and Rs. 10,000 each to the Summer Home for Soldiers and Children in Mussoorie and the Allahabad Free School and Orphanage.—Reuter.

Lahore Postmen's Association at its general meeting held on Sunday unanimously confirmed all resolutions passed by the All-India Postmen's Union recently held at Delhi. The Association has affiliated itself to the newly formed Punjab Provincial Postmen's Association of which Mr. Jeewan Lal Kapur is the president.—A. P.

SPLIT AMONG NATIONALISTS.

INDEPENDENTS VOTE AGAINST SWARAJISTS.

PT. MOTILAL'S MOTION DEFEATED.

RLY. BOARD'S DEMAND IN ASSEMBLY.

CENSURE MOTION CARRIED:

Pandit Motilal Nehru's motion for the entire refusal of the demand for the Railway Board was rejected, by the Legislative Assembly, yesterday, 41 voting for and 66 against.

Eventually, however, the Assembly carried by 58 votes against 40, the censure motion for a reduction of Rs. 100.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

A serious split has occurred in the Nationalist Party of the Assembly The Independents as a party will vote against the Swaraj Party motion to reject the Railway Board's demand for grant. The Independent Party Whips were issued to this effect a few minutes before the Assembly met today. It appears that since the day before yesterday, correspondence has been passing between the Swaraj Party Executive and the Independent Party Executive for a *via media*, but the difference of opinion manifested itself in a somewhat aggressive form yesterday evening when this decision among the Independents was arrived at. Mr. Jinnah's Party is, therefore, standing to-day against Mr. Motilal's Party, the former averring that there should be no constitutional obstruction on the Railway Budget, while the latter arguing *per contra* and justifying its attitude. The Swaraj Party, therefore, will suffer defeat to-day although moral victory will be theirs. On other items of the Railway Budget, the discussion in the Assembly will be on the merits of the question.

ALL EFFORTS FAIL.

Notwithstanding every effort made the Independent Party yesterday finally decided not only not to support the Swarajist motion to omit demand number one to-day in the Railway Budget by Pandit Nehru in conformity with the same course of joint action as was adopted on the Budget last year, but also to oppose and vote against it in the Assembly. An emergency meeting of the Swaraj Party Executive Committee held thereafter last night resolved on the issue of a necessary whip to the Party calling on the members to attend punctually to vote on the motion of Pandit Nehru and not to move nor support any other motion on the agenda until this is disposed of, but await further instructions of Whips in the Assembly Chamber. Far-reaching developments consequent on this split may result; but it is obvious that every effort of the Swarajists to meet the Independents for the sake of unity has been treated as an opportunity to neutralise principles for which the Swarajists stood without the slightest thought on the country's parlous state and the bureaucracy's grim attitude on every side. Hopes that the Independents may better realise their grave error and the effect on the country of their wanton course of action are very faint indeed. But the country is expected to give timely warning to them. For it is yet possible to repair this injury to great national effort for Swaraj, if they can be brought to a sense of what the country feels and demands of those, who for the moment care more for the impressions of Government benches than for those of the suffering masses of their countrymen.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

DELHI, Feb. 25

The Legislative Assembly met to-day in a state of tense excitement. So far as the decision on the question of obstruction was concerned it had already been taken in the lobbies and the house met to register it. The debate was of a very high order and the members were in the best debating form. There were frequent interruptions and laughter and there was a sustained interest throughout, resulting eventually in the rejection of Pundit Motilal Nehr's motion to refuse entirely the demand under the Railway Board by 66 votes against 41. The majority consisted of officials, Independents, Europeans and others, while the minority consisted almost entirely of the Swarajists.

Soon after the house sat Mr. Hindley, Chief Commissioner, Railways, was sworn in as a member.

MOTILAL MOVES TOTAL REJECTION.

The debate was initiated by Pundit Motilal Nehru. In moving the omission of the demand for the grant of Rs. 986,000 for expenses of the Railway Board he said that his motion was upon grievances as old as the Railway Department itself and the persistent disregard of the authorities of the best interests of the people. "I know, sir," declared Pundit Motilal, "I am inviting the scorn of opposition not only from the Treasury benches but also from more friendly quarters. (Sir Basil Blackett. Hear Hear) We are little perturbed by the rise and fall of the official barometer, but when the centre of disturbance is shifted to other parts of the House it becomes a matter for serious consideration. Let me assure the house that we have given the matter most anxious and serious consideration and nothing but the compelling sense of duty to the country induced us to take this extreme constitutional course". The grievances of the people had accumulated for the past three quarters of a century and they had now reached a stage when complete refusal of supplies alone would meet the situation and not small bits of cuts here and there nor mild censures passed. It had been urged that railway matters were commercial matters and that the railway policy should be discussed detached from all pocitical and constitutional considerations. "I beg to differ from that point and submit that railways are the biggest political machine in this country. The railway policy has a far-reaching effect upon not only the commercial but political conditions that prevail in the country".

INHERENT RIGHT.

Continuing, Pundit Motilal said that the constitution of the Railway Board resembled that of the provincial Governments *vis-a-vis* the Government of India only a member of the Central Government was within that sanctum (laughter). Now that the Railway budget was before the House and they wanted to raise the constitutional issue how could they raise it without treating the railway budget in the same way as the general budget? "It is the inherent right of this House to refuse supplies on a proper case being establish, and I hope to establish it". The only proper occasion was to raise question on demand relating to central administrative authority, namely, that of the Railway Board. It was well known that the Railway Board was a wholly irresponsible body. The salaries of agents and officers were non-votable. It was obvious the House was not the master so long as it could not vote on the salaries of the agents. "Let us have either a Railway Board responsible to the Legislature or no Railway Board at all".

Pundit Motilal then proceeded to illustrate how this irresponsible Railway Board had acted against India's interests. First of all, they must remember that railways were built to enable Government to keep fuller control over their territory. What had been the treatment of Indian interests? Was there a single Indian member in the Railway Board? He denied that Indians were not capable to be its members. There was that capable person Sir M. Visheshawaraya. He asked what railway training had been received by Mr. Sim. Who was the Blackett of the Railway Board? (Laugnter). The whole railway policy had been one of exploitation which began with the system of guaranteed railways. This exploitation had been sufficiently exposed by Mr. Dutt's "Economic History of India." Then again they all remember the treatment the Indian passengers had. The speaker was a good athelete in his younger days (laughter) and had many a tussle with overbearing Europeans. Then again the railway policy had been directed to helping the export of raw material and import of foreign manufacture. Even the Fiscal Commission admitted that this complaint was not entirely without a basis. There was the sleepers scandal. The locomotive industry had been absolutely destroyed by the Railway Board by not fulfilling its pledges and the Tariff Board had exposed this. The stores purchase policy was no better. Between the continental and British steel Government, in the past, always preferred the British even at higher cost. But now though the steel industry in India had been given protection the E. I. Railway and B. N. Railway had sent orders for continental steel because competition was between Indian and continental steel. Could they not adjust the prices? Sir Charles Innes had told them that Government proposed to grant twenty-six lakhs to railway officials as a result of the Lee Concessions. Though a decision had not been reached the grant had already been set aside. Why, he asked, should these officers be granted these concessions? Would they have got it if they had remained in the employ of companies? Then there was the age-old complaint regarding the Indianisation of Services. The fact should have been that after three quarters of a century of working of railways, the whole

(Continued on next page.

SPLIT AMONG NATIONALISTS.

(Continued from previous page.)

of the staff should have been Indian. On the other hand, Sir Charles Innes had told them that "new spirit was now abroad in the Railway Board". The speaker was thankful for this, but he felt that this new spirit should have by this time become old. There was no paucity of competent Indians. He saw there were 200 motions for reductions. There were thus really 200 arguments in support of his motion. (laughter). If the members believed in their motions then they must all vote with him. (Renewed laughter). We want that the present Railway Board must go and give place to more responsible one. If, however, you vote against my motion you will be voting approval to the general policy of the Railway Board".

The Independents: No, No.

The Swarajists: Yes, Yes.

Pundit Motilal:—I should like to hear the reason for this 'no'. The Railway Board's policy to me calls for severest condemnation. Every single vote cast against my motion will be vote for approval of the Railway policy. (Independents: no, no). If that is so then those who say 'no' appear to me to be most ridiculous. I propose to take up a big stick I admit, but the Railway Board deserves it. (laughter). (Mr. Pal: Will you be able to crush it?)

Pundit Motilal: Let us try. I have no intention of engaging in this desultory conversation sir. I ask the members seriously to consider and weigh carefully all the consequences which will follow an adverse vote on my motion. (applause from the Swarajist benches).

Mr. Joshi asked the Chair whether an amendment could be moved to the Pandit's motion for the reduction of one rupee as a vote of censure of the Railway Board's policy. He agreed with the Pandit's censure, but not his method.

The President said that the Pandit had given the Assembly an opportunity of taking an extreme course and if Mr. Joshi approved of the Pandit's arguments he would no doubt vote with him (Applause).

Swarajists: "Vote with us." (Laughter).

Sir Charles Innes said that they had been treated to a speech by the Pandit speaking against his own conviction. (Here there were numerous interruptions.)

Mr. Chamanlal asked whether any member could question the *bona fides* of another.

The President said that he did not exactly hear what the Commerce Member said, but he did not think he was out of order.

SIR CHARLES INNES' OPPOSITION.

Sir Charles Innes:—Sir, all I want to say is the impression which the Pandit's speech left on my mind. It reminded me of: "His sounds had little meaning, but his words were very strong." It was with a considerable sense of disappointment that he had received the notice of the Pandit's amendment because if the House accepted it, it would be receding from the position it took up last September by agreeing to the separation of the Railway Budget. By this arrangement the House agreed to treat the railways as a commercial proposition and took upon itself the task of considering in detail the various demands for grants under the Railway Budget. The Board had done its best to prepare the Budget in a form which would facilitate discussion. The Hon. Pandit said that he did not require a Railway Board. The speaker reminded the House that the Viceroy last year described the Railway Board as the general staff at the headquarters. The Hon. Pandit proposed to cut off the supply for the General Staff. The Pandit had mentioned certain grievances, but what would be the effect of this motion if carried. It would deprive the House of discussing the various grievances set down on the order paper. "I for one want to protest against the strongest party using its powers to deprive this House of the liberty of speech by adopting a policy of redress of grievance before supply for a purely political reason." The Pandit had complained that the salaries of the members of the Board were not votable. Was that the fault of the Railway Board? He asked why they should drag politics into the railway question? "As for the redress of grievances before supply, if that is to determine your vote then throw out every one of the demands for grant and let us of the Railway Board go back and do our job. We should not make a farce of the discussion of the Railway Budget and that is what the Pandit wishes us to do. If the Hon. Pandit were consistent he would refuse supplies to every department of the Government of India. Then he would end the constitution, retire to Allahabad, collect the Swarajist force and fight a battle with the Commander-in-Chief."

UPROAR IN THE HOUSE.

At this stage a mild uproar was caused by interruptions and shouts from the Swarajist benches.

The President said he did not object to reasonable interruptions, but if these were frequent a member could not proceed with his argument. The Hon. Pandit as the leader of a great party ought to extend tolerance towards a Member of the Government.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: I rise for a personal explanation, Sir. Sir Charles Innes is hopelessly misrepresenting me in everything I have said. I never said I will do without the Railway Board. I said I shall do without an irresponsible Railway Board.

Resuming the Commerce Member said that the Hon. Pandit thought that by carrying this resolution he would force the Governor-General to restore the provision. "This gesture is purely meaningless. Its only effect will be that this House will have deprived itself of a legitimate and proper opportunity of criticism of the details of our administration." (Pandit Motilal: That is nothing.) "Many of the motions are of great importance and we in the Railway Board are looking forward to a lengthy and proper criticism on the floor of this House. We cannot discuss them on a motion of this kind. I appeal to this House. Let those who believe in a meaningless gesture of this kind go with the Pandit into his lobby. Every member of this House who believes he is responsible to the people of India and who wishes to have free discussion on matters of administrative importance and everybody who believes in the right of minority and the liberty of speech, all those will, I hope, follow me into the Government lobby." (Official and Independent benches applause).

REVOLUTIONARIES ON GOVT. BENCHES.

Mr. Chamanlal (Swarajist) said he had never heard in the House a more provocative, a more meaningless and a more absurd speech than that delivered by the Commerce Member. Sir Charles Innes had talked through his hat when he said that the Pandit was depriving the House of an opportunity of discussion. "Sir Charles Innes has told the Pandit to go to Allahabad, raise an army, and fight the British Government led by the Commander-in-Chief. Is that the view you take of the debate we have raised? Is not this an encouragement you yourself are giving to the revolutionary in India? ("Hear, hear.") Do you not ask for a fight? (Mr. Goswami: They will have it one day.) I say you are all revolutionaries sitting on Government benches." (Laughter.) Touching Indianisation Mr. Chamanlal complained that nothing had been done in this direction. He said that Government's interest in the question was proved by the fact that Mr. Hindley in the Council of State where the Government were sure of their majority had not said in his speech a word about the Indianisation. Sir Charles Innes had said some words because he was faced with an Assembly having a non-official majority. Mr. Chamanlal concluded: "You are gagging us merely because we have raised this constitutional issue. Our argument is that you should be thrown bag and baggage out of this irresponsible position."

MADRAS GOVT'S SPOKESMEN.

Mr. T. E. Moir representative of Madras Government said he had no mind to speak, but an entirely unexpected situation had arisen. (Pandit Shamlal: Created by whom?) Pandit Motilal had issued an invitation to the members to join him. He wanted to show why he could not join even if he had been in an irresponsible position. (Pandit Motilal: It was not meant for you.) (Laughter.) Mr. Moir felt that the Pandit had tried to mislead the House. If there had been no railways how could the Assembly itself have met here where had come Mr. Patel from Bombay and Mr. Rangaswami from Madras? (Pandit Shamlal: And you from England.) (Loud laughter.) Mr. Moir said Pandit Motilal had asked them to repeat last year's action. What purpose would this serve? Had last year's action in the cause of Swaraj benefitted anybody? Had any single question in which this House was interested benefitted since that vote and had the country's interests advanced? Why repeat an action which had entirely failed to produce any result? They could not ignore the effect of such actions at home. He gave them a warning last year and since then had been Home and found that his fears had been fully justified. The cry of diehards in the Assembly would mean despair to the friends of India both in England and in India. On behalf of Madras he recorded a special protest last year when his province was to benefit and the Swarajists resorted to wrecking tactics and now again when after all the Railway Administration had considered the case of South India the Swarajist action again threatened to obstruct. He hoped the House would refuse to follow the pernicious and disastrous lead given by Pandit Motilal Nehru.

Mr. Ranga Iyer (Swarajist) said that the Commerce Member's challenge to politicians in the house to fight with the forces of the bureaucracy headed by the Commander-in-Chief reminded him of the development of British Rule. Englishmen came into India as shopkeepers. England was a nation of shopkeepers as Napolean contemptuously described it. They went to other countries as sea dogs and robbers (laughter.) They went to Egypt as money lenders, Having come to India as traders, the first thing the British did was to shut up all the industrial activity of this country by using political weapons. How could the House divorce political considerations from railway questions? The times were not normal and it would be like that until Indians came to their own, India before the British came had also suffered from centuries of autocratic rule and it was now up to get rid of such rule. They are out to crush personal rule and what was the Railway Board if not personal rule based on force, which Sir Charles Innes had threatened them with. (At this stage Sir Charles Innes glanced smilingly at the speaker). Mr. Ranga Iyer:—"I see Sir Charles shaking his hand. I think he says he did not mean it. (laughter.) Are you out to pitch unconstitutional militarism against constitutional forces?"

Sir Charles Innes: May I explain Sir, I merely pointed out what should be the logical consequence of the argument of refusal of supply before redress of grievances.

Resuming, Mr Ranga Iyer declared that by voting with Sir Charles Innes they whould be only destroying the constitutional force and the faith of the people in the Swaraj Party. There would then be only two forces in the country, one led by the Commander-in-Chief and the other led by the anarchist leader. Pundit Motilal would share the fate of Redmond in Ireland. Concluding, Mr. Ranga Iyer made an appeal to the Independents, who, as a party, had decided to vote against the motion. He told them that Swarajists had come down from their heights (laughter) and had met the Independents more than half way. By following the lead of the Commerce Member the Independents would be wedding themselves to the bureaucracy.

INDEPENDENTS' OPPOSITION

Mr. Jinnah, the leader of the Independent Party, regretted very much that there was difference of opinion between them and the Swarajist friends. The Independents, he assured, had examined the question very carefully. Pundit Motilal supported his motion by first bringing forward the principle of redress of grievances before supply and then he gave details of the grievances. "Now are we going to apply the first principle of grievances before supply on its true constitutional basis. We feel Sir that in order to enforce that principle historically, constitutionally, and logically we shall have to answer the question put to us by Sir Charles Innes. (Pundit Motilal:—Why did you do it last year?) Mr. Jinnah:—I do not want to import excitement into this Sir. Supposing we thought we were wrong last year. (official benches' applause). Are we committed to the same mistake this year? I think we all make mistakes including my friend Pundit Motilal, but I am here humbly to proclaim that I made a mistake.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta:—This might be another (Swarajists: laughter).

Mr. Jinnah:—Mr. Mehta, Sir, has never made a mistake and ought to be exported to higher place. (renewed laughter). Continuing Mr. Jinnah said the Independents discussed this question and thought refusal of supply was not the proper course, because they were not prepared at present to carry out that policy to its logical consequences. Mr. Patel had told them last year they would go to the country and start a campaign of non-payment of taxes. Had he done it? Mr. Jinnah said it had been suggested that his party men should be allowed to vote according to their individual conviction. Had the Pandit done it?

Independents: No.

Swarajists:—We all agree to a man.

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—I am prepared to release my party from all party obligations. Will you? (Laughter).

Mr. Jinnah: That is only when it suits Pandit Motilal (renewed laughter). Mr. Jinnah said his party felt they must have the courage of conviction and make the issue a party question.

Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar:—Can the Hon. member make reference to party proceedings?

The President:—The Hon. Member ought to have raised that question when Mr. Ranga Iyer was doing it. (Laughter.)

Resuming Mr. Jinnah said Pandit Motilal had not only raised a constitutional issue but had also referred to the number of grievances.

Pandit Motilal:—On a personal explanation Sir, I put my case entirely on constitutional grounds and showed how irresponsible the Railway Board was conducting itself by giving illustrations of irresponsibility.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCE

Mr. Jinnah said he understood the Pandit's argument. The Pandit has raised an objection to the constitution of the Board. Now the Board was responsible to the Government of India. (Pandit Motilal: So are the provincial Governments.) They had a grievance which had not been attended to which in the words of Pandit Motilal had accumulated. Therefore, said the Pandit, they must dismiss certain servant of the Board. There was a fallacy in that argument. If they were going to consider various grievances, the best way to discuss them was on motions tabled for the purpose. The Assembly was a party to the convention of September last and had agreed to commercialisation. The question of Indianisation and others were discussed only last September and Government gave its answer. Mr. Jinnah assured the house that he was not satisfied with the administration, its policy or programme. There were innumerable grievances to be redressed. Pandit Motilal wanted to spur the Railway Board to redress. So did Mr. Jinnah want to, but there was a fundamental difference in their methods. (Applause).

Mr. Patel complained that Mr. Jinnah had wrongly quoted him. (Mr. Ranga Iyer: Mr. Jinnah never reads.) (Prolonged laughter.)

Mr. Patel said all he had said was that there would be a mass movement if Government did not listen to popular opinion. (Mr. Jinnah: Then I quoted you rightly).

Mr. Patel said if these words meant anything (laughter). After a pause, Mr. Patel said he only wanted to tell Government that his policy was to obstruct Government at every stage. (Mr. Pal: You have not done it).

Mr. Patel: Because you friends are here (laughter).

Mr. Pal: Are you not a member of the Railway Finance Committee?

Mr. Patel said Sir Charles Innes had expressed surprise at the motion which he should not have because the speaker, as a member of the Finiance Commitee, told him that such a motion would be made.

DETAILED DEMANDS.

After lunch, the Legislative Assembly discussed detailed demands for grants. A good deal of discussion ensued on Mr. Patel's motion for the reduction of the demand under the Railway Board by Rs. 77,000. Non-officials complained of the increase of expenditure and objected to the appointment of directors more than the number suggested by the Acworth Committee.

Sir Charles Innes, Mr. Sim and Mr. Hindley explained the necessity for increase as being due to icsrease in the work of Railway Board.

The motion of Mr. Patel was carried by 59 votes to 41, the former consisting of both the Swarajists and Independents.

CENSURE MOTION.

The appointment of an Indian in the Railway Board was pressed by a motion for reduction of grant by Rs. 100.

Sir Charles Innes emphasised that it was only a question of time.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Jinnah wanted an assurance that at the next opportunity Government would appoint an Indian on Railway Board.

Pundit Motilal Nehru said his party would support this smaller motion of censure, though the larger motion had been defeated.

Sir Charles Innes said he could not give an assurance about the technical members of the Railway Board. The Finance Member had already told them that the claim of an Indian for Railway Financial Commissionership would be favourably considered on the retirement of Mr. Sim.

Thereupon the House divided and carried the censure motion for the reduction of Rs. 100 by 58 votes against 40.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.

DIVISION LIST.

The following is the division list on Pandit Motilal Nehru's motion to reject the demand for the Railway Board:—

AYES;—41.

Mr. Patel, Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. M. K. Acharya, Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar, Mr. Kelkar, Dr. S. A. K. Jeelani, Maulvi Syed Murtaza, Dr. K. G. Lohokare, Mr. D. V. Belvi, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. B. C. Roy, Mr. Goswami, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Maulvi Kazim Ali, Mr. Kumar Sankar Ray, Mr. Shambhu Dayal Misra, Mr. Abhyankar, Seth Govind Dass, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. Samiullah Khan, Lala Hans Raj, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Duni Chand, Mr. Geyaprasad Singh, Mr. Ambicaprasad Singh, Mr. Shyam Charan, Pandit Shamlal Nehru, Mr. Ismail Khan, Mr. Ranga Iyer, Dr. Kishen Lal Nehru, Mr. Chaman Lall, Sardar Gulab Singh, Pandit Nilkant Dass, Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Maulvi Muhammad Shafee, Mr. H. P. Pal, Mr. Narain Das, Kumar Gangananad Sinha, Dr. Narain Das, Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, Sheikh Mushir Husain Kidwai and Lala Piyare Lal.

NOES:—66.

Sir Gordon Fraser, Sir Sivaswami Iyer, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Harisingh Gour, Mr. W. S. J. Willson, Mr. B. C. Pal, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Mr. Moir, Mr venkatapati Raju, Mr Webb, Mr. Cocke, Mr. Sykes, Mr. V. M. Hussanally, Col. Crawford, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Sham Uz Zoha, Mr. K. V. P. Reddi, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. K. K. Nambiar, Mr. M. I. Makan, Sardar V. N. Mutalik, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Prince Akram Husain, Mr. K. Ahmed, Mr. A. Ali Muzzaman Chowdhry, Mr. S. C. Ghose, Maulvi Abdulkasem, Mr. Abdul Mumin, Mr. Jajodia, Mr. Fleming, Mr. M. C. Naidu, Mr. McCalum, Dr. P. A. Wilson, Sir Henry Stanyon, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Charles Innes, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Denys Bray, Mr. Bhore, Mr. Clow, Mr. Tinkinson, Mr. Sim, Professor Pushbrook Williams, Mr. Graham, Mr. Burdon, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Kaiyum, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Harbilas Sarda, Mr. Joshi, Saiyid Muhammad Ismail, Maulvi Badiuzzaman, Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub, Capt. Ajab Khan, Capt. Hirasingh, Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. Ahmadali Khan and Mr. Hindley.

Messrs. Ganganand Sinha, Gayaprasad Singh and B. C. Roy were the three members of the Independent Party who voted with the Swarajists.

A SWARAJIST RETURNED.

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

Mr. V. Ramdoss (Swarajist) has been declared elected to the seat which was rendered vacant by the resignation of Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Sastri. Mr. Ramdoss secured 685 votes, whereas Lt. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar secured 399 and Mr. T. Sivasankaran Pillay 100.—A.P.

BUDGET IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

(Continued from page 7).

putting measures into force in a democratic Government like theirs. Sir Gangaram had given very valuable evidence before the Taxation Committee and he had sent for copies of that evidence, and he would be glad to have their views in the matter although the scheme looked rather unpracticable on the face of it.

BLEEDING WHITE.

Mr. Punjabhai Thackersey (Bombay City) said:—

We have no real power of the purse. Government admit that Administration since the war has doubled its expenses from 8 to 16 crores and yet they go on spending merrily to keep up the show. They cannot raise loans for Technical Education but raise loans of 30 crores for Development Department. Back to war time limit, ought to be our demand. Let Government curtail expenses or declare bankruptcy of ability. Let the Finance and Revenue members exchange portfolios and we shall have at least the satisfaction of having an Indian point of view in our financial arrangement. The finance member wants to steal a march on our Excise Minister. He wants to bleed us white by taxing so much that we shall be unable to respond to the Prohibition taxation when it comes before this Council. The Council, therefore can give only one reply to the Finance Member. Retrench or resign.

Mr. S. V. Kanal (Kanara District) said the villagers were the life-blood of a nation, as they supplied the produce and money, and a budget which concerned with the welfare of the villagers was a real budget, but this budget had not done that. The villagers were suffering for want of communications, medical relief and sanitary measures, but no provision for any of these measures was made. The study of the Budget had convinced him that the Finance member had cared more for the Government of India and highly paid officers who had been given all kinds of facilities. The countryside was suffering, but the Finance Member was speaking of additional facilities in the city, of the development of Bombay and many other similar things. The Minister for Forests had done nothing for Kanara, he came and went away without doing nothing and Government had published a press note without consulting the public. The people of Kanara had expected some relief, but nothing had been done to alleviate the sufferings of the people Revision settlement had been forced upon the people of some of th Talukas in his district, contrary to the resolution of the Council. Government had not done anything to free the people from the past of wild animals, and crops were destroyed needlessly. And yet gun licences were withheld from the people by the district officers. He had been sent there to ventilate the grievances of the people of Kanara. He complained that the Maxwell who had studied the Forest problems and knew the local conditions well was now transferred against the wishes of the people.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam (Panchmahals) wanted to offer a few but honest remarks on the Budget. When Government took three months to frame the budget with all their experience, they should have given at least a fortnight to the members to study it. The Revenue Department was called the son's department in his district; the P. W. Department was called the son-in-law Department, and so on. The Revenue Department had not looked to the interest of the cultivator, but the Revenue Member was helpless to do anything, as although he was the head of the department on paper, he was the subordinate of I. C. S officials. He objected to the wate of money on the Development Department. Government wanted to give nearly ten lakhs to the civilians on the recommendations of the Lee Commission, as the civilians were powerful in this country and could do anything they liked.

APPEAL TO MINISTERIAL PARTY.

Sir M. Hayward said the eight lakhs to be spent on police buildings was a good thing as it saved them from paying hutting allowance to the Police. It was on the Revenue account they must rivet their eyes when they considered whether additional taxes should be sanctioned. On the whole there had been no increase in the Home Department and retrenchments were made on the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee. There was ecoimy in many departments and there was a material decrease of 12 lakhs in Police charges. In the administration of Justice there was an increase of about 75 lakhs, but that was inevitable when the prosperity of the country was growing. They had re-examined their budget very carefully this year and they had made economies in every department, and he did not believe there could be further economies without reducing the efficiency. He asked them to compare the Home Department budget with the expenditure on Medical, Education, etc., which showed a great rise in expenditure. There had been a great progress in the departments in the charge of the ministers, and he asked them to treat the Budget in a responsible manner and grant the necessary funds. He then explained the Bills by means of which the additional money was to be raised. It was for the Ministerial Party to give the ministers the money they wanted to carry on their departments.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat District) said the Budget was likely to mislead those of them who had not studied it carefully. There were different statements made about the income of the Government and that was very confusing. It was difficult to find the sums intended to be spent on the several departments, and it would be therefore, difficult for them to make any cuts.

FINANCE MEMBER WINDS UP.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence (Finance Member) said the House was apparently satisfied with the Financial statement, and most of the criticism was born of imperfect understanding of the Budge on account of its complexity. It was more easy to explain matters in the Finance Committee meetings than answer questions across the table. The leader of the Swaraj Party was very angry with the Minister for appointing a Medical Research officer on Rs. 3000 per month; but all that had happened was he officer had been transferred from the Medical College to the Bacteriological Laboratory. In providing for the services under the Lee Recommendations, they were merely following the instructions of the Government of India and the Secretary of State and this was necessary during the transition stage of politics for completely Indianising the services. He complained of the extravagant statements made by some of the members, which they would not have made if they had made proper enquiries. About the 30 lakhs complained of as spent on Government House, he said, 13 lakhs were spent on Body Guard Lines, which were got out of the sale of old buildings and Government had actually made a profit of Rs. none lakh. During the war all expenditure on Government Houses was curtailed and the engineering expert had told them that the Houses required considerable repairs, and that was done by spending 17 lakhs. Out of those 17 lakhs nearly six lakhs were spent on the houses of non-gazetted staff. That was the history of this extravagance! Regarding the complaints of large allowances of all kinds he said, they were paid to officers living in cities like Bombay and Karachi, where the allowances were necessary and it took the Government some years to make enquiries before the allowances were granted. He repudiated the statement that there was nothing for the benefit of the agriculturists shown in the Budget. Was primary education nothing, of which 70 per cent was paid by the Government to the Local Boards? Was the expenditure on communications nothing? Was it nothing if the expenditure on Medical Department was doubled? Were all these advantages not for the good of agriculturists? Some very hard thing had been said about the Sukkur Barrage, but in the preliminary stage a great deal of spade work had to be done which was not of a spectacular nature. The staff employed was specially selected and the officers were of great experience. Apart from the Engineering staff, they had the Commissioner in Sind, and other officers. If there was some extravagance, it must be remembered that a very large staff was employed and it was quite possible that some of the men fell far short of the necessary requirements. He hoped in the end the Sukkur Barrage would be a great success. They were told that the debt of 60 crores was too much for the Presidency, that the Development Scheme would not pay, that the Sukkur Barrage would not succeed. But those who criticised Bombay city did not understand it fully, for its income in 1921-22 was as much as 45 crores of rupees. About the Sukkur Barrage, the full value would be received by the sale of land and the scheme would bring prosperity and contentment to the people inhabiting those areas. He appreciated the reluctance of the House to accept fresh taxation, as was common all over the world, but in countries with democratic governments, where the people were associated more and more with their Governments, people did agree to enhanced taxes. He invited the members to join

The Council then adjourned till 1 p.m. to-day.

ART HORIZON.

(Continued from page 8.)

The opportunity which the Prize of Delhi indicates must therefore be guaranteed to the School.

A Great Loss.

D. Ram Rao's death has removed from the world of art a personality, a personality gifted and independent. It is a great loss. His four years of training at the Bombay School of Art were marked by a series of prizes and medals won by him through sheer merit of his work. When he left the School, sometime in 1920, he did not, as is usual unfortunately with a considerable number of the students, close his artistic career. His wanderings after the period of training were characteristic. He visited almost every centre of artistic pilgrimage in the country in search of artistic experience and information. After two years of this course of what may be called post-graduate training he settled down at Rajmundhry and founded the Andhra Society of Indian Art. It would be premature to form at this stage an estimate of the Society's activities. But there can be no doubt that Ram Rao provided an inspiration that was an effective challange to the artistic impulses that till then lay dormant in the Andhra Desh. If his colleagues and students in the Society work with the same zeal and in the same spirit the Society will soon attain the goal for which its founder struggled so bravely.

Neither Mood nor Creed.

Neither the number of prizes Ram Rao won during his short but brilliant career nor the sale of his pictures are sufficient to indicate his true achievements. There are probably "artists" who have scored greater successes in these forms of appreciation. Ram Rao's great merit as an artist is that he had imagination, initiative and independence. He was wedded to no mood. He owed allegiance to no creed. He was ready to understand new impulses, to experiment with equal freedom and benefit in the unconventional as well as the conventional. And, yet his pictures remained unspoilt by sentimental flabbiness or clever mannerisms. Ram Rao's artistic integrity was his outstanding merit. This is a quality which could be fully understood, its importance fully realised, only by those who are competent to watch the nation's progress in an individual. Ram Rao suffered, therefore, at the hands of those who found him unwilling to work as is ready convert. Their perceptions reached not further than the individual and Ram Rao's premature death deprived them of the work that could have assisted their limited perceptions. That is our misfortune and tragedy.

No Longer Possible.

The true significance of Dr. Coomarswami's reply in a recent interview ought to be realised by those who have cultivated the habit of snuggling their canonical dogmas in what are presumably appreciations of artistic work. It is, said Dr. Coomarswami no longer possible to act as the 'Rishis' who laid down the laws of the 'shastras'.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH LINE.

GOVT. INVITES TENDERS TO PURCHASE.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 24.

Mr. Bruce has published a balance sheet of the Commonwealth Line for seven months ending 31st March 1924. It shows a loss of £245,000 in addition to £14,72,00 in 1921/22 and £16,,26,000 in 1922/23. The Board in a report to Government definitely expresses the opinion that the Line cannot run without further loss while ships are on the Australia register. Government is, therefore, immediately inviting tenders to purchase the Line as a going concern on condition that the Line is retained in Australian trade with regular efficient services, that the passenger freights are not increased and that no arrangement is made with any shipping combine.—Reuter.

LATE SENOR BRANTING.

BRITISH PRESS TRIBUTE.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 24.

Newspapers here in publishing the announcement of the death of Senor Branting, ex-Premier of Sweden pay tribute to his staunch support of Allied cause during the war and to his powerful advocacy of the League of Nations. The Liberal journal "Star" adds that England gratefully remembers Senor Branting's consistent friendship of the British people and declares that many members of the late Labour Government of this country will especially lose in him a personal friend.—B.O.W.

CONTROL OF ARMAMENTS.

30 STATES TO JOIN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

GENEVA, Feb. 25.

Hitherto thirty states including the United States, Germany and Turkey, have announced their intention of attending the International Conference on control of armaments here on 5th March.—Reuter.

COUNCIL BILLS AND T. T.

The following Press communique, dated Bombay, 25th February, issued by the Dy. Controller of the Currency:—

"The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State in London on Tuesday, the 24th February, 1925, was as follows:—

Total amount of tenders	Rs. 198 lakhs
Tenders accepted as follows:—	
(a) Immediates at 1s. 6d.	Rs. 100 lakhs
(b) Bills and Deferreds	nil

Rs. one crore will be offered for sale next week."

RAILWAY BUDGET.

SEPARATION NOT CONSULTED.

DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

The general discussion in the Council of State to-day on the Railway Budget was more or less on lines of yesterday's debate in the Assembly. But the most prominent feature was the grievance voiced by Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy and a host of his colleagues that this "Supreme Legislative Body in India" was not consulted by Government in regard to the scheme of separation of Railway Finance from the General Finance. It was Sir Maneckjee, who yesterday took up the un-Indian attitude of leading the opposition to the motion for repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and was complimented by Mr. Crerar for his sobriety and moderation and to-day he had to criticise Government for the insult offered to this Council (a Council which as Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari reminded had invariably supported) for not consulting it on this question of separate railway finance. Mr. Karandikar probably by way of reprisal differed from Sir Maneckjee and said so long this Council had not the power to sanction money, Government could not be expected to come to it on such questions. Sir Charles, Railway Member, who had been commanded by the Viceroy to reply to the debate assured Sir Maneckjee and his irate followers that no insult was meant and indeed no insult could have been meant to such an exalted House composed of businessmen. But Government took the Council's sanction for granted because four of its members who were on the Central Advisory Council had given their approval to it. This easily silenced Sir Maneckjee, but Lala Ramsarandas and others cried for Indianisation of Railway Services and complained no Indian has been appointed on the Railway Board, "Be patient" was the Railway Member's response. Because there is the recommendation of the Lee Commissions for 75 per cent. Indianisation and this would be given effect to as time went on though the process might take a generation. But what was a generation in the life-time or a nation, asked Sir Charles Innes. No less than 14 non-official members participated in the debate each pressing the claim of his province or locality in regard to greater traffic facilities. But Sir Charles Innes took no notice of these appeals. Both Mr Bell of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Sir Arthur Froom of Bombay echoing the views of Sir Campbell Rhodes in the Assembly asked for freedom to Railway Agents and Managers, freedom from that autocratic and bureaucratic body called the Railway Board and this brought forth the Chief Commissioner of Railways, who averred that when he asked the Agents who were present at the Railway Agents' Conference in Simla last autumn not one of them could mention any. Sir Charles Innes followed with the statement that decentralisation was the key-note of the Railway Board's policy. Both Mr. Bell and Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari happened to scold Mr. Hindley for his ungracious remarks about the people of Calcutta who were dubbed as being sleepy over the question of Howrah bridge; but the Chief Commissioner was not in the least annoyed over it. On the other hand he took the opportunity to indulge in some more joke at the expense of Calcutta, which in spite of being the second large city in the Empire did not find four crores for this most important matter, while Bombay was spending crores and crores on the Development Schemes. Meanwhile Mr. Natesan intervened with his demands for the Madras Presidency, especially the urgent need for doubling and electrification of the Suburban lines in Madras in order to relieve the congestion in that city. Mr. Hindley replied this was a question of time as the Government of India was awaiting the details of the scheme, which would be put into effect as soon as it was settled. Mr. Karandikar took the Council to Satara in Southern Maharashtra where he said the condition is the worst. Mr. Yamin Khan asked Government to remember the United Provinces and the Raja of Digapathia also pressed his own grievances. Standing amid this scene of provincial quarrels, Sir Charles Innes and Mr. Hindley easily took credit for what they had done and said if only the Central Legislature would trust in the Railway Board and the Government of India then the next few years would witness the growth of Railways which would give a great fillip to commerce and trade in India.

The voting on demand for railway grants begins to-morrow in the Assembly and in all probability the fight will be over the Railway Board, the Swarajists desiring to scrape the item as a mark of protest against Government policy and some of the Independents willing to make their protest a nominal one by means of a token cut of one hundred rupees. The Nationalist Party's future solidarity will be put to the practical test at to-morrow's meeting of the Assembly and let us hope the results will not be disappointing.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Council of State devoted to-day's sitting to a general discussion of the Railway Budget.

Sir Charles Innes was present in the Council to "Exercise the right of reply to the debate" as the President announced the Governor-General's message.

Mr. Bell (Bengal Chamber of Commerce) was the first to initiate the discussion. He wanted to obtain detailed information on the reduction of four crores in the value of stores which was said to have increased the capital expenditure to that extent. While approving of the Government's action in attempting to improve the Calcutta Suburban Traffic Mr. Bell could not but express regret that Calcutta which was once the capital of India was still so far behind the times in respect of Suburban Traffic and terminal facilities. He also protested against the unfriendly criticism of Mr. Hindley, Chief Commissioner, regarding the Howrah bridge.

A PROTEST.

Before congratulating Government on their well thought out and well conceived scheme of separation of Railway Finance from General Finance, Sir Maneckjee took them severely to task for not consulting the Council of State on that admittedly historic step involving what Sir Charles Innes had described in the Assembly as an important change in policy.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas also gave his general approval of the Railway Budget, but he joined Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy in the protest to Government for their not having consulted the Council in the matter of separation of Railway Finance. If Government were going to treat them like this throughout then some of the present members of this Council would not care to come in through the next election. Let Government take note of this feeling of this Council and treat this house with greater consideration. He objected to Government taking from railways more than one per cent. of their profits and quoted the analogy of guarantors known as shroffs in the banking world, because if railways were to be run on commercial lines then there must be something kept in reserve for bad or lean years. He approved of the starting of a training school at Chandausi as a step in the right direction but complained that the rate of Indianisation was not satisfactory.

Lala Ramsaran Das complained that no Indian had been appointed on the Railway Board and asked was not Rai Bahadur Ralla Ram, Retired Chief Engineer of Railways who was considered by Government as an able man, a fit person on the Railway Board? He bitterly complained of the lack of convenience like waiting sheds and raised platforms for third class passengers and, proceeding, urged that the system of reservation of compartments for particular communities should be abolished. He welcomed the decision to revert new constructions on a large scale but pleaded for strengthening of travelling police as a safeguard against the increase of crime on the railways. He deprecated the feeling on the part of Government that the members of the Legislature should not pry into the details of the railway administration and said that Government must welcome all health criticism given with the intention of remedying the defects. He considered the indianisation had not been proceeded with on some railways as expected and pointed out that on the North-West Railway especially it had been practically at a standstill. As regarded the amount of twenty-six lakhs meant for giving of the Lee Commission's concessions to officers on company railways, Mr. Ramsaran Das objected to colour bar being introduced in regard to enrolments to services and wanted to know why the State should pay for officers on company railways. Concluding, he thought that if the new terms for the construction of branch lines did not work well then there must be a reconsideration of the question.

Sir Arthur Froom did not think there was a danger of loss of efficiency in standardisation of locomotives.

PRICE OF LOYALTY?

Sir Devaprasad Sarbhadikari also complimented the Railway Member and the Chief Commissioner on their admirable work in regard to separation of Railway Finance but contested the argument that the legislature should no dictate in matters of details of the railway administration. Sir Devaprasad also joined Sir Maneckjee in the protest that Government had not consulted the Council in this matter of separation and incidentally asked why not a word had been mentioned in this Council about the publication of the Reforms Enquiry Report while an announcement of this had been made by the Government in the other House. This kind of ignoring on the part of Government was not fair to this House which had supported Government on all occasions (laughter). He endorsed the other observation of his non-official friends as regards indianisation and grievances of the third class passengers as also the new terms for the construction of feeder lines.

Mr. G. A Natesan thanked Sir Charles Innes for reorganising the long felt grievances of the Madras Presidency and providing for carrying out of projects which had been long delayed. He was glad that three hundred miles would now be open in the coming year. He however, regretted that no provision had been made for electrification of suburban railways in Madras.

There was good deal of congestion in Madras city and he pleaded that the lines must either be doubled or electrified in order to meet the increased traffic. Concluding Mr. Natesan echoed the grievances of third class passengers and gave his approval to the starting of a school at Chandausi.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

When the Council met after lunch Mr. Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways, thanked the Council for anpreciative references to the work of the Railway Board in connection with the separation of railway finance from general finance. Referring to the remarks of Mr. Bell, Mr. Hindley said that Government would make every endeavour to spend the thirty crores set apart for rehabilitation of railways. The improvements had already commenced and would be pushed through as speedily as possible. Regarding the complaint that provision had not been made for construction of yards in Bihar and Orissa collieries, Mr. Hindley referred to statistics to prove that during the last eight years they had spent altogether nine crores of rupees in improving facilities in coal fields and very large improvements had been made in marketing yards. The loading of coal during the last few years had been higher than at any time in the history of the coal trade and this fact showed that Government had not neglected the matter.

Regarding the plea for more powers to be given to agents and managers, Mr. Hindley said that decentralisation was the key note of the work of the Railway Board and their relations with agents and managers but in the present transition period there might be cases which a man in the street might regard as unnecessary interference but the agents and other representatives of the Railways who were present at the last Railway Conference in Simla never made any complaint on the score of interference even when they were asked to express their grievances. Referring to the Howrah Bridge, Mr. Hindley said Calcutta ought not to be halting between two opinions on the question but must take a decision and construct the bridge which would cost six crores. That was not a large sum when compared to the several crores spent by the Bombay Government in connection with the Development Scheme. nection with the Development Scheme. The Government of India was doing its best to offer to Calcutta its assistance, but they could not give financial help to the construction of the Howrah Bridge. As regards open wagons for the carriage of coal, the Government of India would wait for the report of the Coal Committee before taking any definite decision. The Railway Board was now examining the possibility of revising a certain of their Workshop Services on a temporary basis in order to construct coaching stock and to provide for greater number of lower class stock and if this was done they would be able to go ahead with their programme. Couples were being provided not only in upper classes stock but also in third class stock. The school at Chandausi would be utilised to train the subordinate staff on the railways primarily with the object of improving their efficiency and give them opportunities of understanding their work which was of a technical character. They would have classes for young officers who would be instructed in all the aspects of train working and transportation working. In addition, probationary traffic officers would be trained at the school and they would get practical training on the railways as well. There was no justification for abandoning the present main station of Delhi because a new city was being erected at Raisina. The main station would carry on the traffic for many years but as and when the traffic in Raisina increased they would provide new facilities to meet them. They were not providing for those facilities at present in Raisina because there was no need for them now. Facilities would grow with the volume of passenger traffic. In any case there was no justification for abandoning the present main station of Delhi.

Referring to Mr. Natesan's remarks about the absence of provision for electrification of the suburban service in Madras, Mr. Hindley said that the Railway Board was at present awaiting a detailed estimate for the proposal to add two new lines alongside the old lines between Madras and a suburban place and there was also a scheme for electrification. The Railway Board had to take a long view of the matter and see whether they should double the line and then electrify or put up two new electrified lines alongside the old lines. More than seven and a half lakhs had been provided for the acquisition of lands and now the Railway Board was awaiting details of the scheme.

Raja Digapathia while supporting the budget pressed for reduction of the fares and pointed out some of the railway grievances felt in Bengal.

MOST NEGLECTED PROVINCE.

Mr. Yamin Khan pleaded for better consideration to his "most neglected province" (the United Provinces) which was the biggest province and had more grievances than any other in the matter of transport facilities and service.

Mr. Karandikar put forth the grievances of the people in Southern Maharashtra and criticised the new policy regarding feeder lines as likely to hamper the construction of new lines which were very necessary. He did not agree with his colleagues who had complained about the Council not having been consulted on the question of separate finance because this Council had only power to criticise and not grant money. From the beginning he was opposed to a separate railway finance, because he feared that the ultimate effect would be to remove the railways more and more from the purview of the control of the legislature. Even now he was not without fear that in a short time the Railway budget would stand in the same position as the military budget stood to-day.

Sardar Chiranjit Singh gave his support to the budget.

Mr. Haji Mohomed Ismail Choudhry who has tabled a resolution for discussion at to-morrow's meeting on the necessity of reducing third class passenger fares confined his remarks to-day mainly to this subject.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha traced the history of Railway Finance in India to show that from 1845 to 1904 every one of the Indian Railways was losing except the East Indian Railway. The recommendation of the Acworth Committee was for the separation of Railway Finance from the general finance in order to run the railways as a commercial proposition. The railways were the benefactors of the country and the greater the number of railway lines and the facilities for transport the greater and quicker was the economic progress of the country. They must all, therefore, support Government in their efforts to increase the railway facilities. Incidentally, Sir Dinshaw pointed out that there was need for lightening the burden of the commercial classes by reducing the rates for the carriage of goods and articles.

Raja Rampal Singh urged the construction of direct line from Rae Bareli to Cawnpore.

SIR CHARLES INNES' REPLY.

Sir Charles Innes replying to the debate said there was no idea on the part of Government of showing any disrespect to or casting a slur upon the Council of State by not placing before them the resolution regarding the separation of Railway Finance. In matters of this kind which affected both business and financial interests, this Council was in a better position to advise Government than the Legislative Assembly. If Government did not consult the Council it was because they thought they had got the approval of the Council to the principle of the scheme when they had obtained from four members of the Council who were on the Central Advisory Council their approval to it.

Referring to criticisms about the new policy in regard to branch lines, the Railway Member said the terms were out of date and nobody would come forward with money for the financing of these lines on those terms. They had, therefore, to revise the rules in the direction of greater liberality. Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy had said that a time might come when Government might not find it possible to raise money for these lines. If that time ever came then the Government of India would be prepared to consider the matter. The new policy was best suited for the circumstances of the moment and they could review it from time to time in the light of experiences they would gain. Regarding the arguments for decentralisation Mr. Hindley had given a full reply, but Sir Charles Innes added that the Government did not deprecate healthy criticism of the Legislature, but did certainly mind questions and resolutions likely to injure the discipline and proper working of the Railways. If the Legislature took an individual cases like alleged supersessions and dismissals, etc., then certainly they would paralyse the initiative and efficiency of the Railway Administration. He was glad to hear from Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy about Indianisation that efficiency must be their watchword. That was what Government was trying to do and it would follow that policy while giving effect to the Lee Commission's recommendations for seventy-five per cent. Indians in the Railway Services. The reduction of third class fares had been urged, but the reduction of even half a pie would mean a loss of four and a half crores. It would be no use making the reduction unless they were able to carry the increased traffic. Concluding Sir Charles Innes said: "I have no fears for the future of Indian Railways. If only the Central Legislature adheres to its proposition that the railways should be run as a commercial proposition and trust the Railway Board and Government, then I am confident that as the time comes the railways will become a more and more efficient instrument for the development of trade and commerce." (Applause.)

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

YESTERDAY'S BIG BUSINESS.

DELHI, Feb. 25.

To-day's business in the Council of State was purely non-official and consisted of three resolutions. The first was moved by Mr. Haroon Jaffer recommending that the local Governments be directed to include a representative of the travelling public elected by recognised passengers association in the Railway Advisory Committees in provincial headquarters. Mr. Jaffer in a short speech reviewed the activities of the Railway Passengers' Protection Society of India which by representations to the Government of India brought the local advisory committees into existence and said that the demand he now made for the representation of the passengers' associations was only a necessary corollary. If the representatives of the passengers' associations were appointed these local advisory committees would become more useful.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas who was the President of Bombay Advisory Committee until some time ago supported the resolution and expressed the opinion that with the Association of a representative of the passengers' association these local advisory committees would become more useful.

Mr. Natesan, a member of the Madras Committee pointed out that on that committee there were already a representative of the passengers' associations whose suggestions were carefully attended to.

Mr. Chadwick, Commerce Secretary, opposed the resolution as unnecessary. A great deal of latitude, he said, was given at present to the local committees which had come into existence only eighteen months ago. The Government of India should not so soon tie them as regards the selection of members. These committees consisted of twelve members each, namely one Agent, two railway cabinets members nominated by the railways in the province three representatives of local Legislative Council selected from those representing rural interests and travelling public, one member from local Municipality or Corporation, and five representatives of industries commerce and trade. It would be seen that nine of the members on each provincial committee were non-officials and there was nothing to prevent the inclusion among them of a representative or representatives of the passengers' associations. In deed as Mr. Natesan pointed out there was a representative on the Madras Committee of the Railway Passengers' Association. If the local committees desired the representation of passengers associations let them adjust their arrangements to suit the local conditions. This House need not do anything to dictate to the local Governments as to what they should and what they should not do.

Mr. Jaffer pressed his resolution which was rejected.

A resolution in the name of Haji Chowdhry Mahomed Ismail for the reduction of third and interclass fares on railways to their prewar level was withdrawn by him in view of yesterday's general discussion on the Railway Budget.

RESHAPING WATER WAYS.

Mr. Haroon Jaffer then moved for the appointment of an expert committee to consider the advisability of reshaping many of India's most important water roads in order to provide heavy water transport to her innermost doors security of land against erosion, reclamation of land, and tidal power for electric schemes. Mr. Jaffer said his resolution found its cue in a lecture given by Engineer-Commander W. A. Williams delivered some time ago. In other lands which possessed rivers of much less width and naturil depth than those in India the fullest use was made of inland waterways. Here in India we had large rivers not only going to waste, but actually diminishing in size or yearly becoming more shallow because of lack of attention which was bestowed upon them. Expert opinion showed that measures should be immediately taken for the prevention of erosion and formation of channels of sufficient depth. Otherwise water would spread over the land in the form of floods. Scientific treatment of erosion would prevent disastrous floods and consequent famines and misery. Transport problems inside the country would also vanish if the question was seriously tackled. A scheme must be prepared with the ultimate aim of so dredging and strengthening the courses of the rivers as to make navigation by large ships possible and easy.

Mr. Ley, Industries Secretary, on behalf of the Government opposed the resolution. Inland water transport on a large commercial scale throughout the country was an impossibility but where the conditions were favourable a great deal of attention was being paid, such, for example, as in lower Ganges and Irrawady. The Local Governments were fully alive to the importance of this question and the Bengal Government for instance was spending lakhs of rupees every year over this question in that province. Mr. Ley did not think that an all-India committee would do any practical good in regard to the security of land against erosion and reclamation of land. In this matter as well, the Local Governments were taking all possible steps. Regarding tidal power for electric schemes expert opinion was divided, but it was clear that it was difficult to generate electricity continuously by putting a dam across the mouth of a river. Moreover any such scheme could not be a commercial success. The whole question was one for the provincial Governments.

The Resolution was then rejected.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—(A. P.).

MAHATMA GANDHI AT VANKANER

VANKANER, Feb. 23.

Mr. Gandhi and party arrived at Vankaner last weekend and were accorded a tremendous reception. An address printed in Khadi and enclosed in a silver casket was presented to Mr. Gandhi. In his reply he expressed his satisfaction at the statement in the address regarding the cordial relations between the Hindus and Mussalmans in Vankaner and the progress made in the education of the depressed classes and their active work for the Khadi propaganda.

He exhorted them to spin at least for half an hour a day and to prepare cloth as they prepared their food.—A.P.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARTHUR CONNAUGHT.

MANDALAY, Feb. 24.

Last evening there was a dinner party at the Government House where Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught are staying. This morning Their Royal Highnesses, His Excellency the Governor and staff motored to Maymyo, had luncheon with General and Mrs. Tytler and afterwards played golf and motored back to Mandalay in the evening.—A. P.

MADRAS, Feb. 24.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught will arrive in Madras on March 2nd by S. S. "Egra" from Rangoon.

(Continued from column 6).

that it could be compared with any of the best achievements of the Council of State. Sir Campbell Rhodes fired the first shot with a cynical speech about the chances of State-management succeeding in India and demanding as a set-off against this calamity more power to local agents to conduct the railway properly. Sir Campbell was somewhat scornful of Sir William Acworth under whose presidency and with his support the decision for State-management was come to. This brought Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas to his feet and the Bombay member retorted that if Indians still believed in British statesmanship it was because the British race sometimes produced men like Sir William Acworth who would take an impartial view of things. The Assembly next heard Mr. Rama Iyengar who is now considered an expert in railway statistics in the same way as Sir Sivaswami Iyer is considered an army expert. Mr. Rama Iyengar shuffled the Railway Budget figures with the deftness of a financier and proved that there was really no surplus because Government had not carried any retrenchments which had been advocated by the Inchcape Committee and Mr. Ramachandra Rao followed suit with his own point in respect of subsidiary transport facilities. But the grievances of the third class passengers were expressed by Mr. Ranga Iyer, while Pandit Malaviya pleaded for reduction in railway fares. The attitude of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was however surprising, for he to-day stood an out-an-out supporter of Sir Charles Innes. He agreed that this Assembly should not pry into the details of the railway administration. He opposed the general revenues deriving its share from the Railways, but ended agreeably with an appeal for the delegation of the Secretary of State's powers over railway matters. Mr. K. C. Neogy suspiciously looked at the State-management of railways and feared that it could not be a success in the hands of a Government monopolised by persons who were merely birds of passage and who always looked to their sweet homes for their retreat. Sir Charles Innes in his reply to the debate was in good form, but was not very convincing. Thus ended one day's show in the Assembly, while the Upper Chamber will enter into the railway arena with its usual wisdom and sobriety.

DELHI'S MELANCHOLY LOOK.

LEGISLATURES' POOR SHOW.

INCORRIGIBLE ELDERS' ACHIEVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

Delhi wore a melancholy look when it surveyed this evening the political achievements of the Indian Legislatures. Firstly, the Council of "Elders" refused by a large majority to agree to the Assembly's decision to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act (Part II); secondly, the general discussion on the Railway Budget in the Assembly was lacking in brilliance and cohesion; and lastly, the publication of the Territorial and Auxiliary Force Committee reminded Indians that racial discriminations would continue to exist between the two branches of the non-regular military service.

COUNCIL OF "ELDERS."

The Council of State never disappointed the country. It is a Council for State and rightly deserves its name. It is not a Council for the people and this fact was even repeated by Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary, when on behalf of the Government he supplemented the arguments of Sir Alexander Muddiman against the repealing Bill. The Bill was sponsored by Mr. Karandikar in a speech full of moderation and sweet reasonableness on which even Mr. Crerar waxed eloquent. He wanted the Council to agree to the Assembly's majority decision when in Simla that House passed Sir Hari Singh Gour's Bill to repeal Part II of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, whereby Government is at present empowered to declare as unlawful association any organisation which it finds has extremist political outlook. We all know the circumstances under which the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and the United Provinces Congress Committee meetings were two years ago declared unlawful and several prominent persons like Pandit Motilal were arrested. It was the feeling that Government under the cover of arresting anarchy was really stifling all legitimate political movement in the country. That manifested itself in the Assembly when by a thumping majority it carried Sir Hari Singh Gour's repealing Bill, but under the constitution that was not the final say; there is the Revising Chamber of whose powers of undoing within a short time what the Assembly does for the country after a good deal of thought and care and study we all have ample proofs. Mr. Karandikar knew perfectly well that the Council would not support the Bill, but it was his clear duty to show to the world of what stuff the Council consisted and whether it could ever support the right decision of the Assembly. He uttered this warning to the Council when he found a storm of opposition from such dignitaries like Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, two industrial magnates, who to-day stood for repression and iron-hand. The wail of Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, the earnestness of Mr. Karandikar, the plaintiveness of Mr. Natesan and the caution of the Raja of Digapathia all proved of no avail before the determined vanourings of the two knights, one of whom Sir Maneckjee had the honour in the old Imperial Legislative Council of participating in that debate in a somewhat critical mood and what more Rampal Singhs and Chiranjit Singhs whose opposition to any good cause has now become proverbial marched past in thick array and Sir Alexander Muddiman little knowing that the Council ever whose deliberations he had presided for four years would not desert him attempted his oratory in the early stage of the debate repeating his famous performances on the Bengal Ordinance debate in the Assembly. The language was the same the order was similar and there was very little for those who had heard him before, but this was a splendid performance in the eyes of Mr. Chiranjit Singh who adorns a seat in the Council usually by adding dignity to silence. Poor Mr. Khaparde attempted to make a bite of his own, but failed. Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy appeared in the role of Government spokesman and repeated like a parrot what Sir Alexander Muddiman had stated in the Assembly about the grisly history of crimes in the country, especially in Bengal during the last eighteen months. The whole show appeared to have been got up.

On the side of opposition there the half a dozen good men and true who were feeling like fish out of the water were defeated, but their names will be remembered for their support to the popular demand and the constituents will not forget them at the elections in September. The brave six against a galaxy of honourables including a dozen officials let the voters note. I am not sorry for the decision which the Council of State came to to-day. It only makes it all the more necessary for the country to send in good Nationalists at the next elections and thereby convert as far as possible this sleepy and reactionary body into a live body with progressive tendencies and a heart which will prove its existence in India.

RAILWAY BUDGET IN ASSEMBLY.

The discussion in the Assembly on the Railway Budget was so dull and uninviting

(Continued in column 5).

BOHRAS & WAKFS ACT.

EXEMPTION NOT WANTED

MR. JADHAV'S ADMISSION.

A deputation of leading Bohra gentlemen, including a dozen graduates and lawyers and seven doctors of theology and divines, headed by Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy Bar-at-law, waited upon the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister, Education Department at the Secretariat on 19th instant and submitted a representation demanding the application of the Mussalman Wakfs Act of 1923 to the Bohra community. In the course of the representation the deputation said:—

We, the undersigned leading members of the Dawoodi Borah community, have the honour to wait upon you in deputation in connection with the urgent and absorbing questions pertaining to the welfare of the community, resulting from the immediate enforcement of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 to the wakfs, trusts and charitable institutions, relating to the community.

At the outset, it is our proud, privilege to respectfully submit that as we are traditionally loyal to the British Raj, we are equally devoted to the peaceful pursuits of trade and commerce, contributive to the general prosperity of the community.

It may also be submitted that we are the Shiah Mahomedans of the Taybi branch of the Ismaili sect and we approximately number about 90,000 souls, scattered throughout India, especially in the Bombay Presidency, and in this connection, we make it clear that we are the followers of Sardar, Sayedna Taher Saifuddin Saheb, the High Priest of our community. With poignant grief and sorrowful hearts, we take this opportunity of approaching you with our prayers that, owing to the serious misapprehensions and misgivings which we feel most keenly on account of the uncalled for activities of the Mullaji Saheb through his agents, which we must keenly resent, because we have reasons to believe that they are not commensurate with the varied and vital interest of the community.

The institution of priesthood is in extant for the last eight hundred and twenty-three years and its duties are specifically prescribed in our religion, which are, that the High Priest is to read the Borah in prayers, to conduct matrimonial and funeral ceremonies, and to distribute equitably and justly the funds of Baitul Mal or public money for the fulfilment of the pious and worthy objects, some of which are for the diffusion of religious and secular education, relief and succour of the indigent, etc., by the erection and maintenance of asylums, hospitals, Orphanages, maternity homes, for the benefit of the members of the Community.

However, it must be stated that the bright records of the High Priest since the institution of priesthood were such as to make the community feel proud of them because they were pious and God-fearing personages of high sterling character, who religiously discharged their sacred burden, befitting their high office, not only by managing and duly accounting for all the wakfs, etc., that came under their super-intendence; but also their mode of quiet, studious and unassuming life was conducive of extreme harmony, peace and tranquillity, heralding an era of great social and educational progress in the community. It is permissible to narrate that their purity of life and honesty of purpose were of such a high order that not even a breath of obloquy tainted their conduct in the slightest degree, but on the other hand their judicious and wise method of expenditure, compared with the incomes of the Baitul Mal, evoked universal approbation during the long and illustrious Epoch of even hundred and fifty years.

HISTORICAL SURVEY.

It is necessary to inquire and compare how far these sacred obligations have been carried out in the last eighty-five years, and in this connection a short historical survey, pertaining to the present Mullaji Saheb and his four predecessors, is necessary, showing how the decadence was brought about by the then High Priests whose colossal extravagances, involving debts of over a crore of rupees and culminating in the ruination of hundreds of families at Surat and other places, are indeed sad and regrettable events. It is recorded that the wakfs, trusts and endowments, including the Borah cemeteries, sacred shrines of the holy Borah saints, guest houses, etc., were either sold off or mortgaged, and the upheaval arising thereon in the community became accentuated owing to the peculiar position of the High Priests who were confronted with innumerable law suits brought by the creditors, thereby affecting the business reputation of the community. It is chronicled that the community, for its good name, took more than thirty-five years to buy back and redeem these Estates.

It is a matter of profound sorrow to us to have to mention that the reckless squandering of trust moneys on pomp and dignity, in running special trains, giving sumptuous dinners and costly gifts by the present incumbent, thereby frustrating the good and generous intentions of the benefactors as to the just and proper use of the incomes derived out of the aforesaid wakfs, etc., is strictly forbidden in our religion, nor it becames the religious head. The paucity of the Borah educational institutions and other works of public utility, and the persistent attacks of the present Mullaji in depriving a very few of their independence is a theme of serious consideration of those who have the cause of the advancement of the community at heart.

All the reports tell the same tale of the Wakf property scandalously wasted, and of the most pious and the most sacred tenets of the Borah religion violated. Such a state would have created a ferment amongst the Mahomedans in general, while the persistent neglect of their duties would have brought about a revolution in the community. But our people are proverbially patient, and they either have failed to diagnose the disease properly or were and are afraid of purchasing the enmity of the Mullaji Saheb, and have therefore remained mute spectators of this tragedy.

However, in this respect, we would be failing in our duty if we did not pay here our tribute of profound respect and admiration to the noble sons of the noble and philanthropic father, the late Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy, for the great and self-sacrificing services which they have rendered in the cause of the community by moving the Advocate-General, as the legal protector and guardian of charities, to stop the misuse of the Borah moneys by filing the sensational, unprecedented and unique case against the present Mullaji Saheb, memorable for its eighty-six hearings and occupying forty-two days to write the Judgment.

We beg to take this opportunity of recording that Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy's sons were asked to take this important matter in the High Court by a "Requisition" of sixteen thousand Borahs who had become impatient over the huge expenditure incurred by the Mullaji Saheb out of the drawings of large sums of money from the Chandabhoy Seth's Gulla (local charities), etc., without due accountability and management thereof. The stand taken by Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy's sons were not in order to aggrandise themselves or on motives of personal interests but simply in the discharge of their duties to do good to the community, which, we as members of the community now gratefully appreciate and recognise.

AN ACCOUNTABLE TRUSTEE.

The Judgment propounded by the Hon Sir Amberson Marten in the above case, established once again an important principle, that the Mullaji Saheb was an "Accountable Trustee" and as such he was held responsible for the careful and judicious management of all the Wakfs, etc, that came under his charge. The Judgment, as it stands, conforms in entirely with the "Principles" and "Traditions" of the Borah religion. It is our respectful submission that it also constitutes a landmark in the history of the community and every word of it is worthy of being inshribed in letters of gold.

The above survey throws a flood of vivid light with regard to the abuse of the wakfs and forms indeed a chapter of amazing chronology, reflecting adversely with regard to the capacity of the present and past four Mullaji Sahebs to administer the wakfs, without the enforcement of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923.

We now find to our great surprise and chagrin that the Mullaj Saheb, through his agents, claims that it is irreligious and sacrilegious to make him a trustee because he is infallible and immaculate, but we beg to draw your earnest attention to the documents which are lying in the archives of the High Court, demonstrating that the Mullaji Saheb has put his claims under the Land Acquisition Act based on that trusteeship. How would he reconcile his conduct with his pleas that he is infallible and immaculate and therefore cannot be made a trustee without the infringement of religion? It is also within the knowledge of every Borah that the Mullaji Saheb's extraordinary claims to sole ownership and infallibility were disallowed by Sir Amberson Marten since the Mullaji Saheb was not able to produce even an iota of evidence in corroboration of them. It is also argued by the Mullaji Saheb and his agents that to make him a trustee of the wakfs, is a sacrilege and a direct violation.

We as responsible men, who claim to know our religion and traditions, beg to place before you that these extraordinary doctrines are not tenable because they run counter to the fundamental tenets of our religion which is founded on Al Koran, Hadis, Nahjul Balag (Sacred Sayings of Hazrat Ali) and Ikhwanus-Safa which are part and parcel of the main principles of Islam. It is ordained that the High Priests do duly account for everything that comes under their control, as has been seen from Borah history, and therefore the present Mullaji Saheb, by virtue of his office and religious tenets, becomes *ipso facto* a trustee, and therefore the enforcement of the Mussalman Wakf Act cannot desecrate our religion nor outrage its tradiions, as wrongly and purposely alleged.

There are already about 1,500 wakfs, charitable properties and funds approximately amounting to 4 to 5 crores or rupees in the hands of the donors, donees and trustees who directly control them though attempts are being made by the Mullaji Saheb through his Agents to get them transferred to him, and therefore if His Excellency the Governor in Council holds views not to enforce the application of the Mussalman Wakf Act, we can only contemplate the terrible fate which will overtake these Establishments because the Mullaji Saheb by his rights of exemption would exercise sway over them all so that a Neocracy would be set up with all the confusion attendant thereon whereby the community would be the victim of the greatest disaster that the Government can knowingly force on it. It would also seal once for all the fate of the Borah charities and the philanthropic Borahs who wish to endow something for the benefit of the community would refrain from doing so.

We respectfully ask the Government to bestow their careful and earnest consideration to the grave and serious contingency which will arise, in case exemption is granted, for, the proprietary rights of thousands of Borah co-parceners and beneficiaries in the incomes of the wakfs, trusts and charities will be prejudicially affected because the Mullaji Saheb, under the cloak of Infallibility and sole ownership, will be the exclusive controller. This would not only be against Justice and Fairplay but also would be in direct conflict with the laws of the land and therefore we respectfully urge upon the Government to realise that the alienation of the aforesaid rights is not in the spirit of our religion nor is it in consonance with the British constitution.

The efforts of the Mullaji Saheb and his Agents in the name of the community, respecting exemption from the operations of the Wakf Act, can be understood because the application will create an efficient machinery for the better administration of all the Wakfs, thereby curtailing the Mullaji Saheb's powers.

We respectfully and humbly beg to aver solemnly that the insertion of the Exemption clause, in the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 by the submission of the so-called Dawoodi Borah Representations by the Mullaji Saheb and his Agents in the name of the Community to the Government of India when the aforesaid Bill was being piloted in the Legislative Assembly, was not only unwarranted but also simply uncalled for and was done so with the intention of nullifying and injuring the best interests of the community. We beg to asseverate that the wishes of the community were not at all consulted; and therefore, under the circumstances, we respectfully and humbly apoeal that you will be pleased to represent this important matter tarough the Government of Bombay to the Government of India with a view to the repealment of the exemption clause from the aforesaid Act.

We respectfully and humbly invite the very serious and earnest attention of His Excellency, the Governor in Council through you, Sir, that in the face of such extraordinary claims pronounced by the Mullaji Saheb, which, to our mind, go directly against the laws of the land, under which the position of the Advocate-General as the protector and guardian of charities is clearly defined as one to whom the aggrieved party may approach for Relief in the Courts of Law and therefore in case exemption is granted, the position of the Advocate-General is a affected because exemption will protect the Mullaji Saheb and his agents from the aforesaid laws. The Mullaji Saheb will no doubt also, say that he is above the laws of the Land and naturally above the jurisdiction of the Courts. These are very grave and weighty considerations for the Government to ponder and therefore it is our solemn and earnest declaration that the grant of exemption to the Mullaji Saheb and his Agents who have shown questionable propensities would not only hamper the management of the Borah trusts but would no doubt jeopardise them. It is our firm belief that the Government would be doing the greatest disservice to the community whose interests it is their duty to protect as per the Proclamation of 1858 of Her Majesty The Queen Victoria of glorious memories.

In conclusion, we respectfully and humbly pray that in view of the gross extravagances and colossal wastes that have taken place since the last eighty-five years and the large sums of money totalling very many lacs of rupees, accruing annually from the wakfs, are not utilized for the noble and worthy objects as intended by the Benefactors and as enjoined by our religion and which are serious omissions; *we, therefore*, advocate, in the name of the community, the immediate enforcement of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 to all the wakfs, trusts, relgious and charitable institutions of the community whereby the varied and vital interests of the community would be safeguarded.

Expressing our profound gratitude for your courtesy in receiving the members of the Deputation on this important and vital ques-

MR. JADHAV'S REPLY.

tion."

The Hon. Mr. Jadhav in reply to the Address of the Deputation said:—

"Mr. Kaderbhoy and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to see you this afternoon and I have heard your views patiently with regard to the question of the enforcement of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1925 to the community.

It is a well established practice followed by Great Britain in not interfering with the old ever, I recognise that the large influential religious practices of any community. How-section of the community is opposed to the exemption question whereas the small one in favour of it. I assure you that the Government will give their very best consideration and will do their best in meeting your wishes as far as possible."

CALCUTTA MURDER CASE.

CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

At the High Court Sessions on Monday, before Mr. Justice Cuming and a special jury L. E. Richmond pleaded "not guilty" to charges of murder, culpable homicide and grievous hurt in connection with the death of F. W. Lord on 21st January last. The case for the prosecution is that the accused was an employee of the Port Commissioners five years ago. Mrs. Richmond brought a suit against her husband in the matrimonial jurisdiction of the High Court and got an order from the Court to get half of her husband's salary for alimony. They lived separately for several years after which there was a sort of understanding and from August last they lived at 58, Elliot Road. The deceased who was without employment used to take his evening meals there. A Government pensioner, Hogan, and a Mahomedan named Wazir were frequent visitors of the family. At about 7 in the evening on 21st January Hogan, Lord, Wazir and Mrs. Richmond were playing a game of twenty-fives. Richmond asked his wife to pay some money to the cook. She refused and there was an altercation and Richmond attempted to assault her. Lord pulled Richmond and there was a scuffle between them. Richmond asked Lord to leave the house but Lord refused saying it was Mrs. Richmond's house. Richmond went to the bed room, came out with a loaded rifle and fired at Lord who fell and died instantaneously.

Evidence was then gone into.

The hearing was resumed to-day. The accused in the course of a statement said he never intended to hurt anybody. He liked Lord very much and used to help him. On the night of the occurrence, he was a bit upset at his wife not coming or giving the cook money. No one except Lord took his action seriously. He was annoyed at Lord's interference and for seizing the accused by the throat. The accused pretended to frighten Lord with his rifle and even fire a blank round at him. He had some blank cartridges in a black box and some bullet ammunition in a tin box. He asked for the black box when his brother-in-law brought a box, there was no light in the room. In the darkness he took out a cartridge thinking it to be a blank one put it in rifle and fired to scare away Lord.

The hearing is proceeding.—A. P.

TAXATION ENQUIRY.

COMMITTEE IN LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 23.

There was a meeting at Government House, Lucknow, this morning when the members of the Taxation Enquiry Committee met His Excellency the Governor, the two Executive Councillors and the two ministers, and it is understood, discussed the views of the local Government in regard to the taxation policy of the U. P. Government, the taxable capacity of the people and fresh taxation measures.

In the afternoon, Mr. Sheik Mahommad Habibullah, and Mr. Kunwar Bisheshwar Dayal Sheth, appeared before the Committee to represent the views of the British Indian Association, a body formed by the landholders of Oudh. The Association was opposed to the tax on railway tickets, but favoured tax on certain forms of entertainments. Payment of direct tax in the opinion of the Association should be the criterion of representation. In regard to income tax the Association preferred the English system to the present scheme. The Association advocatd the position of Excise Duty on cartridges, chocolates, motor cars, coffee, perfumery, playing cards, pleasure vessels and tobacco. Replying to a question Mr. Kunwar Bisheshwar Dayal said the Association favoured fresh taxation on the above mentioned articles because people who used them would not feel it greatly if they were required to pay higher prices. The Association thought the salt tax was high and advocated extention of direct sale of salt by Government. In regard to the excise duty on country spirit, the Association was of opinion that there should be uniformity of rates in the various provinces. According to the witnesses export duty on jute and lac were desirable. The Association was of the opinion that agricultural income should not be assessable to income-tax and further that the Association resented the idea of succession or inheritance duty. Mr. Habibullah thought that succession duty was a horrible tax. Dr. Hyder reminded the witness that this horrible tax was deemed legitimate in other countries. To this the reply was that Indian conditions were not similar to conditions elsewhere. Mr. Habibullah summarising his arguments said that landholders and tenants were at present providing 80 per cent. of the local tax of the Province, a vast majority of landholders were in debt and if there was any addition to the burden of taxation on them, landholders as a class were doomed. Sir Percy asked if the witness meant that landholders had small incomes. In reply witness had to admit that landholders mostly had large incomes but their expenses were proportionately large too. Dr. Paranjpye wanted to know if witness wished that Government should relieve the burden of taxation on landholders to permit them to squander their large incomes. Witness replied that they did not squander but were forced, under heavy expenses, to keep their prestige. Sir Charles Todhunter said he could not help remarking that the representatives of the Association appeared to be opposed to any tax on richer classes. —(A. P.)

IS LAND REVENUE A TAX?

LUCKNOW, Feb. 24.

The Taxation Enquiry Committee examind to-day Mr. S. H. Freemantle, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue. In regard to canal rates, Mr. Freemantle expressed the view that the irrigation charge was less than what should be taken. It was originaly fixed on the basis of what the cultivators would be expected to pay without complaint. Mr. Freemantle was not in favour of assessing income tax on agricultural incomes. He saw no harm in discouraging litigation by putting Court fees at a higher figure than was just needed to pay for the costs of the courts. Asked whether land revenue was a tax or not, Mr. Freemantle replied that land revenue undoubtedly was originally Government's share in the produce of the land and therefore the rent whether it should be deemed tax or rent was now a matter of mere academic interest. He did not think it was desirable to impose a tax on mutations. It would not in his opinion succeed in checking fractionisation of land unless the tax was very heavy. The committee left for Delhi this afternoon.—A. P.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

LORDS PASS 2ND READING.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Merchant Shipping Bill giving effect to a number of draft conventions of the Washington Labour Conference of 1929, laying down the minimum age of employment of trimmers and stokers, and compensating seamen, who lose their employment through foundering of ships.

Lord Merrivale urged that the legislative effect should be delayed until other signatories to the Convention had taken similar action.

Lord Peel promised to convey Lord Merrivale's suggestion to the Board of Trade.—Reuter.

CANADIAN SHAHIDI JATHA ARRESTED

AMRITSAR, Feb. 24.

The Canadian Shahidi Jatha of about forty Akalis, which left Amritsar for Jaito reached there and was peacefully arrested. Some Akalis arrived here this morning from Hongkong with the ostensible object of marching to Jaito.—A. P.

AMERICAN FLAGSHIP RUNS AGROUND.

MANILA, Feb. 25.

The cruiser "Huron," the flagship of the American fleet in the Asiatic waters, ran aground off Malantava sound on the Island of Palawan.—Reuter.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

REPLY TO KARNAL ADDRESS.

KARNAL, Feb. 24.

Sir Malcolm Hailey who arrived here yesterday held a durbar in the Memorial Hall where several local bodies presented him with addresses of welcome. Making a joint reply His Excellency deeply deplored the calamity entailed on the district by the recent floods and accepted the whole-hearted assurance of the Anjuman-I-Islam of their hearty co-operation and assistance in the maintenance of peace and the development of ordered progress. He asked them to recognize that injury was done not only to the cause of ordered progress, but to their own community by open dissension with other communities such as that which had recently occurred in Karnal district. "I do not attempt here", he said, "to enter into judgment or to apportion blame to either side. I look to the future and ask all those who are most responsible among you to use every effort to see that less responsible members do not drag the community into open dissension with men of other religions." He also repeated his advise to the Hindu Sabha and hoped that they would do their best in their own interests to prevent recurrence of such dissensions.—A. P.

TIBBI COLLEGE DELHI.

PT. NEHRU TO PRESIDE OVER CONVOCATION.

DELHI, Feb. 24.

Pandit Motilal Nehru will preside over the Convocation and prize distribution ceremony of the All-India Unani and Ayurvedic Tibbi College on 1st March, 1925. The Maharaja of Dumraon will inaugurate the Unani and Ayurvedic Tibbi Exhibition on the 27th February at the Peoples Park, Delhi.—A. P.

SOCIAL SERVICE IN INDIA.

LORD LYTTON REPUDIATES.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

At the annual meeting of Church Education League this evening, His Excellency Lord Lytton took the opportunity to repudiate the statement attributed to him that at a recent meeting at Government House, he said there was no social service in India. What His Excellency said was, that owing to the habit in this country of expecting Government to do everything, the many activities Government could not undertake remained undone. The needs Government could not supply, remained unmet. That was not the expression of an opinion but a statement of fact.—A. P.

S. I. LIBERALS.

DEMAND FOR PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION.

TRICHINOPOLY, Feb. 23.

At a meeting of the South Indian Liberal Federation two resolutions were passed requesting members of the Legislative Assembly irrespective of their political creed to take up the question of provincial contribution with a view to effecting immediate stoppage of Madras contributions to the Central Government and to take steps to have postal rates reduced to quarter and half anna postage as before.—A.P.

A TRAIN DERAILED.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Nainpur, B. N. Railway wires under date 24th February:—

No. 160 up mixed train with nine coaches and one goods wagon was derailed at mile 736-10 between Seoni and Bhoma at 12/50 hours yesterday. No one was injured. A relief train was despatched from Nainpur with an empty passenger rake. The passengers, mails and parcels were transhipped and arrived in Nainpur at 4/10 hours to-day. The block was removed by the District Engineer at 1/30, hours and a relief train with the rake of 160 up arrived in Nainpur at 8/15 hours to-day.—A. P.

(Continued from column 6).

America where he hoped to arouse public opinion in the cause of Indian freedom and to secure help and sympathy. Entry of America into the war dashed all these hopes and arrest and threatened extradition of Indian political exiles in the United States at British instigation forced him to seek refuge with his wife on the Mexican soil. He was hospitably received by the Mexican Government and people and succeeded in organising a section of the Mexican public opinion in favour of Indian cause.

MRS. ROY IN ENGLAND.

While in the United States Mr. Roy married his wife, a college graduate and student of Dr. David Starr Jordan, the well-known Pacifist who assisted them to go to Mexico. The two have lived and worked together ever since she travelled to England in the summer of 1921 with the object of enlisting British opinion in favour of the Indian cause and was arrested and held in jail for several weeks without any charges being preferred against her and at length summarily deported to Mexico, her adopted country being forbidden henceforth to enter British territory. The fact that by her marriage she became a British Indian subject and lost her American citizenship, has never been recognized by the English authorities. An attempt was made by Mr. Roy and his wife to obtain permission to enter Great Britain under the regime of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, but their request was refused and instead a conspiracy charge was brought against him and seven others for an alleged attempt to "overthrow the sovereignty of the King-Emperor in India."

MR. M. N. ROY.

WHY DEPORTED FROM PARIS.

HIS EVENTFUL CAREER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

How the arrest and deportation of Mr. M. N. Roy was effected in Paris and his eventful career has been dealt by the Paris correspondent of "Forward."

The correspondent says:—On January 3rd closely following upon the intimate conversations between Mr. Chamberlain and M. Herriot, the French Department of the Interior issued an order of immediate expulsion against Mr. Manabendra Nath Roy, a political exile from British persecution in India who had sought an asylum on the French soil. The order of expulsion was carried out on January 30th, a few hours following the arrest of Mr. M. N. Roy who had been searched for continuously by the French Police with the aid of the British secret service in Paris. The delay in finding him was due to the fact that he lives and travels not under the name of Mr. Roy which a mere *nom-de-plume*, but under that of the passport conferred upon him in Mexico under the Government of Senor Carranza. The Mexican Government always sympathetic to the cause of the oppressed peoples twice refused to do what the French Government under M. Herriot and the *Bloch des Gauches* have consented to, namely, expulsion under British pressure of an Indian revolutionary and political exile who had taken refuge on their soil. Immediately following the signing of armistice which terminated the world war Mr. M. N. Roy applied to the Mexican Government for a passport to come to Europe which was early in 1920.

ARRIVAL IN EUROPE.

He arrived in Europe with his wife Evelyn Roy, an American girl, whom he had met and married in California shortly after his arrival from India in 1916. For four years from 1920 to 1924 Mr. Roy travelled extensively in all the countries of Europe including Spain, Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland and Russia remaining nearly two years in the latter country to study the workings of the Soviet system and later returning to Germany where he remained from 1922 till the close of 1923, writing books and brochures on Indian political and social movements for emancipation and publishing his paper, the "Vanguard of Indian Independence", strictly proscribed in India by the British Government, but which he managed to send in.

HIS WRITINGS IN GERMANY.

Among his writings of this period are included his work "India in Transition" said to be the only book which treats of Indian history and contemporary political and social events from the standpoint of scientific materialism, "One Year of Non-Co-operation" being a study of the Gandhi movement in its apotheosis from 1921 to 1922", "India's Problem and Its Solution", "What Do We Want", Political Letters upon which the charges were framed in the famous Cawnpore Conspiracy Case and numerous leaflets, proclamations, appeals, etc., addressed to the leaders of Indian nationalism at various moments of crisis. With the object of preventing the continuance of his work whose growing influence in India is greatly dreaded, the British authorities brought increasing pressure to bear on the German Government to bring about Mr. Roy's arrest and eventual expulsion. At the close of 1923 an order of arrest was actually issued against him when the German Government had passed practically into the hands of the English, but this order was never executed as Mr. Roy had already left Germany for Switzerland where he acquired a right of residence and continued his writings for six months.

STAY IN FRANCE.

The rise of the Herriot Government to power led him to think that France would offer him hospitality and a wider field to continue his political work on behalf of Indian freedom, so he left Switzerland for France where he settled down in Paris in July, 1924. The British Government had unsuccessfully brought pressure on the Swiss authorities to bring about Mr. Roy's expulsion from Swiss territory, but the Federal Covernment refused declaring officially that there was no objection to Mr. Roy's remaining there. The growing entente between the Tory Government of Britain and the French Left is stringkingly manifested in the compliance of the Herriot administration with the insistent demand for Mr. Roy's expulsion. England seeks by every means to cripple his activities and to render life in any European country imposed for him after having forced him to flee from India where he has been many times arrested on various charges and where menacing fate waits him should he ever return.

WHY HE LEFT INDIA?

Mr. Manabendra Nath Roy has actively participated in the Indian movement for freedom since the age of fourteen. He was a member of various revolutionary and nationalist organisations in his province of Bengal and later assisted in the organisation of the all-India movement for liberation that came to a climax during the course of the world war. Forced to flee from India in 1915 to escape heavy sentence for his revolutionary activities he travelled by way of China and Japan to

(Continued in Col. 5.)

THE DRINK EVIL.

GOAL OF BOMBAY GOVT'S POLICY.

GRADUAL STEPS TOWARDS PROHIBITION.

The following resolution of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, on the report of the Committee appointed by the Government in January 1922 to report on the question of the drink and drug traffic in the Bombay Presidency and its total prohibition is published:—

The report of the Excise Committee is a document of far-reaching importance. The Committee have dealt with the question of the traffic in alcoholic drink and drugs in a most comprehensive manner, and although some of the conclusions arrived at by them and the arguments by which they are supported are the subject of acute controversy in this and other countries, Government desire to acknowledge the very thorough manner in which the Committee have approached their task. Government regret the untimely death of the late Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe, C.I.E., who ably guided the Committee during the first year of its deliberations. To Mr. C. M. Gandhi, B.A., LL.B., who succeeded him, and to all the other members of the Committee the thanks of Government are due for the time and trouble devoted by them to the elucidation of this most important subject.

In the opening chapters of their report the Committee have sketched the progress of the temperance movement in the principal countries of the world, and described at length the growth of the excise policy of the Government of India and of this Government. It may be observed that some of the statements and inferences of the Committee, *eg.*, as regards the effects of Prohibition in the United States, are made with a degree of definiteness which does not appear to be warranted by the evidence before the Committee. But Government do not intend to examine or controvert all such statements made in this and other parts of the report. The subject of immediate concern to them and to the people of the Presidency is the recommendations made by the Committee for the future excise policy and administration of the Presidency; and these alone Government propose to examine in detail.

Government have given very careful consideration to the main recommendation of the Committee, *viz.*, that they should declare that the total extinction of the traffic in alcoholic drink and drugs by suitable steps is the goal of their excise policy. Government believe that the successful execution of such a policy presents serious difficulties arising *inter alia* from the geographical position of this Presidency and the existence within and on its borders of numerous Indian States over whose excise policy they would have little control. The loss of excise revenue which forms roughly one-third of the total revenue of the Presidency is also a serious factor to be considered in embarking on that policy. In view however of the strong public opinion on this question and also the intrinsic moral value of a policy of total Prohibition Government have come to the conclusion that a serious effort should be made to surmount the difficulties, both financial and administrative, which stand in the way of the adoption of such a policy. They are therefore pleased to accept the recommendation of the Committee and to declare that the ultimate object of their excise policy is total prohibition.

Government however realise that it would be impossible for them to pursue this policy to its goal unless the gap which it would create in the provincial finances is gradually filled by revenue from other sources. Moreover, the successful carrying out of the policy would require that during its earlier stages at least the strength of the Excise Department should be adequately increased in order to see that the policy is not nullified by an increased use of illicit liquor or drugs. Should this happen, no moral or material gain would accrue in return for the loss of revenue. The latest reports received from the Commissioner of Excise go to show that excise crime has increased to an alarming extent and that the present establishment is unable to cope with it. The preventive establishment of the Department would therefore have to be materially strengthened in the interests of the new policy. This fact is recognised by the Committee in paragraph 141 of their report. The experience of the United States of America, where prohibition has been introduced in recent years, also shows that the increase of preventive staff is a necessary accompaniment of a prohibition policy. Government have no doubt that both the Legislative Council and the public would willingly assent to any increased taxation that would be necessary to meet this two-fold drain on their resources. But they wish it to be clearly understood that the continuance of the policy would only be possible on such assistance being forthcoming.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Excise Committee no time limit can be laid down for carrying out this policy; but Government trust that the means which they propose to adopt to carry it out will, if adequate steps are taken to check illicit distillation and import, succeed in due course in freeing the Presidency from the evils of alcoholism and drugs.

LOCAL OPTION.

The first step suggested by the Committee for giving effect to the above policy is the adoption of a measure of Local Option. The option however is proposed to be restricted to a no-shop vote and would not extend to the continuance of the existing or the opening of new shops. At the same time, the Committee do not approve of the idea of making a particular locality directly responsible for the loss of revenue which will result from the exercise of the local vote, but propose that the scheme should provide reasonable time for Government to carry out the intention of a locality. Government however are of opinion that there are serious difficulties in the way of the successful working of the system as outlined by the Committee; while the exercise of the right without direct responsibility for meeting the loss of revenue through local taxation is likely to create an undesirable situation and ultimately defeat its object, *viz.*, the furtherance of prohibition. In the resolution of the Legislative Council on Excise Policy which was passed at the last session of the Council, local option was omitted from the means recommended to Government for carrying out the new policy. In accordance with this resolution Government have decided not to accept the Committee's proposal at this stage. Its adoption at a future date will be dependent on the progress achieved in the fulfilment of the policy by the other means now adopted and the action of the Legislative Council in meeting the financial liability arising from the proposal.

RATIONING.

The next step recommended by the Committee is the definite adoption, under certain limitations, of the system of rationing shops. The Committee point out that with the adoption of a policy of extinguishing the liquor traffic, rationing appears to be the best means of achieving the desired end, particularly as it is already in existence and has been working fairly smoothly for the last two years. They accordisgly propose that the system of rationing shops on the consumption of the year 1920-21 with the annual reductions made for the last two years should be continued in all urban areas, care being taken that the total annual ration of each shop thus calculated is not exceeded. In the case of rural areas no further extension of the system is recommended in view of the danger of illicit distillation in those areas.

Government accept the Committee's recommendation in favour of the continuance of rationing and propose to make it the principal means of carrying out their policy. The ration for the current year represents a reduction of 30 per cent. below the consumption of 1920-21 in Bombay City and 15 per cent. below that consumption in the mofussil. For the ensuing year Government have issued orders continuing rationing on the same basis as heretofore both in urban and rural areas. As admitted by the Committee in paragraph 138 of their report, no liquor shop can work at a profit if the quantity sold thereat is reduced below a certain minimum. It is therefore evident that rationing, if continued at the present rate, would bring the liquor trade to a standstill much earlier than the period of 20 years recommended by the Legislative Council and before the requisite readjustments in taxation have been made. Government accordingly wish to make it clear that the rate at which the reduction is to be made in future years cannot be fixed beforehand but must be varied to suit existing conditions. They must also reserve to themselves full liberty of action in regard to the further extension of the system to rural areas.

With regard to the Committee's recommendation that the annual ration for each shop should not be exceeded, it may be pointed out that at the present day Collectors are authorised to transfer at their discretion the unused ration of one shop to another in the same district. Government are of opinion that the withdrawal of this power would produce an undesirable degree of rigidity in the system which might lead to illicit practices. This discretion must therefore be continued, as at present.

SHOPS.

The most detailed recommendations of the Committee are made in regard to shops. With several of these recommendations Government find themselves in complete accord. Thus they are pleased to accept the proposal made in paragraph 144 of the report that no new shop should be opened in any locality. This prohibition cannot however extend to the transfer of an existing shop the continuance of which in its present locality might become objectionable but which nevertheless cannot be abolished for any particular reason. Other cases of an exceptional nature must also be provided for. But all such cases involving the opening of a new shop in any locality must be referred for the orders of Government.

On and off licenses: Paragraphs 145-148.—The proposed abolition of all "on" licenses and their conversion into "off" licenses except in the case of dak bungalows, hotels, restaurants and clubs presents considerable difficulty. To begin with, the change would be an incentive to illicit distillation since it would be very difficult to find out whether the public are drinking licit or illicit liquor. The majority of customers at the "on" shops would not be able ordinarily to purchase whole bottles in which form alone liquor could be conveniently obtained for home consumption. The stoppage of "on" sales might therefore lead to drinking in open spaces and public places by those who join together to share a bottle and would thus be demoralizing to the public. Above all, the removal of liquor to the home would tend to spread the drinking habit to the family, an evil which every effort should be made to arrest. On the whole, the proposal would create administrative difficulties and would have very undesirable results from the social point of view. Government therefore regret their inability to accept it.

Auction System—Paragraph 149.—The Committee propose an innovation in the method of disposing of licenses by auction, viz., that bids should be invited per gallon of liquor to be sold instead of for the total qauntity to be sold during the year. They apprehend that the latter method would induce the licensee to sell a larger quantity to make up the amount of his bid. The Committee however appear to ignore some of the draw-backs of the proposed method. It is evident that the bid having reached a point, as no doubt it will, where the margin of profit per gallon is extremely small, the sales will have to be made as large as possible if adequate profit is to be obtained by the licensee. The proposal is thus likely to lead to the very result which it is intended to avoid. Moreover in rural areas where facilities for illicit distillation abound, the licensee under the proposed system would be exposed to the temptation of decreasing his licit sales and resorting to a regular traffic in illicit liquor. The proposal cannot therefore be accepted.

Reduction in the number of shops: Paragraphs 150-152.—With regard to the number of shops the Committee acknowledge the great reduction which has taken place during the last 20 years ending with the year 1921-22; and while not approving of any automatic reduction by any definite percentage for all areas, they suggest that the policy hitherto followed should be more directly and vigorously applied. Since the year 1921-22, a further reduction of 128 shops has taken place, the number at the end of 1923-24 standing at 1,631 for the Presidency proper and 123 for Sind. Government consider this decrease satisfactory; but they desire that the number should be further curtailed wherever possible. Any drastic action in this direction does not however appear to them to be necessary, as it is obvious that rationing if consistently followed would result in the closure of a large number of shops much earlier than any system of direct restriction.

Location of shops: Paragraphs 153-155.—The Committee recommend "that shops should not be located on prominent sites nor in out of the way places but care must be taken to see that they are situated in healthy and sanitary quarters. No shops should be situated in places where they are likely to cause nuisance or annoyance to the public or be allowed near school houses, big markets, places of public worship and public amusement and on roads used by women going to bathe or draw water." Government fully endorse these views which are in accordance with existing practice and they are pleased to draw the attention of the officers concerned to the orders for the periodical examination of the sites with a view to minimise the temptation to drink and to conform as far as possible to public opinion. The orders contained in paragraph 10 *supra* would govern the issue of temporary licenses for fetes, fairs and pilgrim centres. As regards permanent shops at centres of pilgrimage and places regarded as holy by any section of the population, the officers concerned should be requested to give effect to the Committee's recommendation for their removal to distant sites in consultation with the local Advisory Committees.

Sale of liquor in Factory Areas—Paragraph 156.—The Committee recommend that all liquor shops situated in the immediate vicinity of mills and factories should be closed. Government desire that such shops, if any, should be removed to less objectionable sites, and where this is not practicable, closed if the shops in question have been newly opened. For the reason given in paragraph 11 *supra* Government do not approve of the conversion of "on" shops in industrial areas into "off" shops. As regards the closing of shops on mill holidays and pay days, the chief difficulty, as pointed out by the Committee itself, lies in the fact that workmen belonging to different factories or even different departments of the same factory do not receive their pay on the same day. It seems doubtful whether even if a common pay day is fixed either by the factory owners themselves or by legislation, the object arrived at by the Committee would be achieved. For instance in Bombay where transport is quick and cheap, workmen will resort to shops which are open in other areas or even abstain from work on the following day in order to satisfy their craving for drink. The proposal is thus not feasible.

Days and hours of sale—Paragraph 157.—Government accept the Committee's recommendation for the closure of shops in all taluka towns on fair days but they consider their closure on market days undesirable. People who are habituated to drink come to the market from distant villages, where there are no shops, for their weekly rations of liquor in much the same way as they come for their bazaar supplies, and if they do not get their liquor on bazaar days they will come on some other day or take to illicit liquor.

With regard to the hours of sale, the opening hour recommended by the Committee, viz., 10-30 a.m., is already in force for all areas in the Presidency proper. As regards the closing hour there is some diversity at present between different districts and different areas in the same districts. The Committee recommend sunset as the closing time for all areas with further closing between 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. in rural areas. On full consideration Government are of opinion that the object of the Committee would be met if 8 p.m. is fixed as the closing hour for all areas in the Presidency proper, with the exception of those for which an earlier closing hour is now fixed. In Sind owing to climatic differences, the closing hour for all areas should be fixed at 9 p.m. For the same reason no change need be made in the opening hours now prescribed for the different areas in that Province.

The Price of liquor—Paragraph 158.—Government agree with the Committee's views as regards the impropriety of increasing the taxation on liquor solely with the object of raising increased revenue. But they cannot accept the argument that high prices do not tend to reduce consumption and thereby help the cause of temperance. The Committee themselves appear to hold the contrary opinion in recommending an increase of license fees on foreign liquor as a means of reducing its consumption. Government are aware that the price of country liquor at the present day is sufficiently high and do not therefore propose to increase it any further. But the power to readjust the taxation is one which must be retained and exercised as occasion requires in the interests of the new policy itself.

Strength of liquor—Paragraph 159—and Dilution of country liquor with water—Paragraph 160.—As regards the strength of liquor the Committee approve of the present policy of Government which is to reduce gradually the strength to 60deg U.P. The Committee admit that any further reduction of strength is not feasible. The Commissioner of Excise should be requested to give effect as far as practicable to the suggestions made in paragraph 160 of the report regarding the use of wooden casks for the transport of liquor and the use of pure water for the dilution of country liquor at the distilleries and warehouses.

Age limit—Paragraph 161.—Government agree with the Committee that it would be desirable to fix the minimum age of employees and customers at liquor shops at 20. They are therefore pleased to direct that the sale of liquor to a person who is apparently under the age of 20 should be prohibited. In the case of employees reasonable proof of age should be demanded in all cases and the employment of those under the age of 20 disallowed.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

Advisory Committees now exist in important municipal areas and taluka towns. The Committee recommended that they should be appointed for all towns and rural areas in which there are one or more liquor shops. Government consider that the advice of these Committees, if properly constituted, in the matter of the number and location of shops, fixing the hours of sale, strengths of liquor and the closing of shops on certain occasions, would be very valuable. They are accordingly of opinion that the recommendations of the Committee for increasing the number of these Committees, improving their constitution and defining and enlarging their functions and powers should be met liberally. The Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioner of Excise should be requested to take into consideration the suggestions made in paragraph 167 of the report and submit definite proposals after consulting the district officers for giving effect to those suggestions.

SPECIAL LICENSES.

No licenses are now required to be taken out by Clubs for the sale of liquors to members. The Committee recommend that licenses should be issued to the existing Clubs for the retail sale to members, of foreign liquor only and that the sale of liquor at Clubs which may be started hereafter should be stopped. Government accept the former recommendation and have under consideration the best means of giving effect to it. As regards the latter, Government do not think that any absolute prohibition is desirable, and they must leave each case to be dealt with on its merits. The grant of licenses in such cases would however be subject to the general restriction applying to the issue of all new licenses; the indiscriminate issue of licenses to new Clubs need not therefore be apprehended. Government accept the Committee's view that the sale of country liquor should in no case be permitted at these institutions.

The suggestion that the sale of liquor at Railway refreshment rooms, dining cars, etc., should be restricted to bona-fide passengers only is in accordance with the terms of the existing licenses. The difficulty of enforcing the condition is obvious; but Government desire that greater attention should be paid to the matter than heretofore. Lastly the Committee recommend that the sale of liquor on the premises of theatres, cinemas and other public places of amusements should be entirely stopped. The drinking of liquor at these premises is however not attended by the evils usually associated with country liquor shops. Government therefore consider that the withdrawal of their licenses is not called for at present. The grant of new licenses to such premises would of course be restricted as in the other cases.

Grant of Licenses to Temperance Associations—Paragraph 173.—The Committee propose that in accepting bids for licenses preference should be given to any society or association registered not with a view to profit but desiring to further the cause of temperance. The course suggested is liable to the danger that vexatious restrictions might be put by such associations on those who resort to their shops. Government moreover are not satisfied that the suggestion if adopted would be availed of to any considerable extent. The Committee themselves do not appear to attach much importance to it. Government do not therefore consider it necessary to adopt it.

FOREIGN LIQUOR.

With regard to foreign liquor, Government are in full accord with the opinion of the Committee—vide paragraph 182—that immediate action should be taken against the cheaper brands which are being drunk in substitution of country liquor, and which would, unless properly controlled, render our policy in regard to the latter infructuous. Government are therefore considering the best steps which they can take in consultation with the Government of India to render such action effective. In this connection the Committee's recommendations with regard to the age, strength and the rationing of foreign liquor (paragraphs 182 to 184) will receive careful consideration. The control of foreign liquor, as is known, is mainly under the jurisdiction not of the local but of the Central Government. Government therefore propose to approach the Government of India in regard to the whole question of the better control of the consumption of foreign liquor within the Presidency. In the meanwhile Government accept the Committee's suggestion—paragraph 184—to increase the license fees for the vend of foreign liquor and thereby raise its price. Orders regarding this are being issued separately. The orders regarding the issue of new and temporary licenses, the location of shops, and the days and hours of sale issued in the foregoing paragraphs would apply also in the case of foreign liquor. Government regret they are unable at this stage to close all shops for the "on" sale of beer as recommended in paragraph 186 of the Report.

TODDY.

As regards toddy, measures to restrict the consumption by reducing the number of trees to be tapped both under ordinary licenses and licenses for domestic consumption and by raising the tree-tax have already been taken in the Surat District which is the largest consumer of toddy. Government have also decided to close with effect from the ensuing year all licenses for hawking toddy in the mofussil, and to cancel them gradually in the town and island of Bombay so as to secure their abolition within the next five years. No further restrictions on toddy appear to be necessary in the near future.

DRUGS.

The consumption of opium has of late years decreased considerably, while the use of Ganja and Bhang is confined to a very small proportion of the population. Government are of opinion that the measures at present in force in regard to these drugs are sufficiently restrictive, and that no drastic action is necessary in their case at the present moment. The proposal to stop the sale of balogolis may be dealt with briefly. At present there is no restriction on the administration of opium to children, and it was to regulate the quantity of opium that could be administered in the shape of balagolis, and thereby safeguard the interests of children, that Government drew up a special form of license for the sale of these pills. The quantity of crude opium in balagolis sold under this license is restricted to one-fortieth of a grain whereas opium ordinarily given to children may vary in quantity to any extent; and the balagolis are subjected to periodical examination by the Chemical Analyser not less than once in six months. So long as the use of opium by adults is permitted Government consider that any attempt to prevent its administration to children would prove fruitless. They are therefore of opinion that a regulation of this kind is for the benefit of infant life and not otherwise. Government do not wish to be understood as approving of the use of these pills. They trust that with the growth of education the harmful effects of this practice would be more clearly realized, and would lead to its discontinuance. But until that happens the licensing of balagolis appears to them to be beneficial than otherwise.

TAXATION.

In Chapter XV of the report the Committee put forward certain proposals for levying fresh taxation, both provincial and local, estimated to produce a revenue of 265 lakhs per annum against the present excise revenue of over 4 crores per annum, and they suggest that the necessary legislation imposing the taxation should be introduced at once before steps are taken to introduce any changes into the present Excise system. From the latest Excise Administration Report of the Presidency it is evident that the restrictive measures adopted in the case of country liquor have already resulted in loss of revenue from the still-head duty: and although this loss is counterbalanced by increased receipts under other heads, Government have reason to think that a decrease in the total revenue will not be long delayed. The question of imposing taxation to meet this loss would therefore require consideration at an early date. Government do not think it necessary to make the increased taxation an integral part of their new excise policy. But at the same time they welcome the Committee's suggestion in that behalf as evidence of the clear perception by the Committee of the financial implications of the change of pclicy and of their willingness to bear the resulting burden. As to the merits of the particular taxes recommended by the Committee, Government do not think it necessary to express any opinion at this stage.

SUBSIDIARY QUESTIONS.

In section III of the Report the Committee make recommendations on certain subsidiary questions which may be briefly noticed. As pointed out in paragraph 3 above, one of the most formidable obstacles in the way of the successful carrying out of a policy of prohibition in this Presidency is the danger of smuggling liquor from the numerous Indian States situated within and on the border of the Presidency. The Committee have referred to the policy of obtaining leases of the Abkari management of these States, which has been followed by Government for a long time past. But it must be recognised that these leases cannot be used to enforce within those States a policy of prohibition against the wishes of the States concerned. Some of the States have already expressed their alarm at the possible loss of revenue resulting from the continuance of the rationing system within their limits; and Government have thought it desirable to discontinue further rationing of shops in those limits. Government however desire that all the States should be invited to adopt the new policy; and if unwilling to do so, to restrict their liquor requirements to the actual consumption by their people. This would at least minimize the danger of smuggling from these States

The question of the sale of liquor in Cantonment areas must be reserved for further consideration.

With regard to instruction in temperance in the various schools, etc., Government are of opinion that in a matter of this nature young intelligence learns by example rather than by precept. The steps already taken to include lessons on temperance in vernacular readers appear to them to be sufficient and they do not think that any further action is necessary.

In reviewing the latest Administration Report of the Excise Department Government have already invited the attention of the Commissioner of Excise to the importance of finding alternative uses for those articles—chiefly mowhra flowers—which are used as bases for the manufacture of liquor and are produced in abundance in various parts of the Presidency. Government consider that any expenditure incurred on these investigations would be a most useful investment; and they would be prepared to consider favourably the Commissioner's proposals, if any, in that behalf.

The Committee recommend that the manufacture of jaggery and vinegar from toddy should be encouraged as far as possible. The steps hitherto taken by Government in this behalf in allowing toddy to be tapped free of tax for purposes of gul-making have not resulted in any appreciable extension of that industry. While the profit from the sale of raw toddy is greatly in excess of that from gul-making, there would be a serious danger from any relaxation of the conditions under which the concession is allowed. Government however will entertain favourably any concrete proposals which persons interested in the industry might put forward for their consideration. With regard to vinegar, Government have already requested the Commissioner of Excise to report whether its manufacture from stale toddy should be permitted. Suitable action will be taken on receipt of that report. At the same time Government desire that experiments on Palm Juice Industries, as suggested by the Committee, should be undertaken by the Commissioner of Excise along with the investigations referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Government believe that the adoption of the various measures indicated above would launch them fairly on the road to Prohibition. In carrying this policy to a successful conclusion they must however have not only the support of public opinion but, what is still more important, the assistance of the Legislative Council. The policy which they advocate and which they believe, reading the report of the Excise Committee, is one which commends itself to the great majority of the public of the Presidency, necessitates the finding of large sums to replace the excise revenue lost, and further sums on increased expenditure on preventive establishments. The whole policy of Government is therefore dependent on that financial assistance from the Legislative Council.

HAROLD LLOYD
THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAUGHTER MAKER
in
Safety Last
PATHE CINEMA
Feb. 28th

EVASION OF RENT ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the advent of the Rent Act the landlords have no legal means left to them to increase rent beyond what is allowed to them by law. It is a rule that when restrictions are placed upon the import or export of a commodity, underhand dealing or smuggling creeps in. So when the law did not allow the landlords to demand exhorbitant rents from their tenants, fertile brains were not wanting to advise and instruct them in new methods to bring out money from the tenants. "puggaree" was one method but there aristocrates have an instinctive dislike for this term and have invented a new name, better, decent and well gilded. "premium". But this method has proved futile by a judgment delivered by Justice Pratt in a case of lanlord trying to evade the provisions of the Rent Act. But there is another method which has been more successfully followed by the landlords without incurring the wrath of law, that is, to lease rooms for a period of three years or more and to force tenants to sign an agreement to that effect and rooms, once let on lease system cannot get a covering of Rent Act. To cite a concrete instance, a room now paying a rent of Rs. 20/- p.m. falls vacant, a landlord agrees to let it to another tenant provided that tenant satisfies him by way of "puggarree" or less despicable from "premium". But this method may bring him (as we have seen in the above case) into clutches of law. He may, therefore, resort to the second method, that is to let the same room on lease system for a term of three years, the rental to be demanded of the tenant being Rs. 30/- per month. This system offers double benefit to the landlord, first lease system fails outside the sphere of Rent Act which is applied to monthly tenancies and, secondly, by enhanced rent a landlord can make up what he has lost by way of "puggaree". Thus he can kill two birds with one stone.

These are the subterfuges resorted to by the landlords and the members of the Council cannot more opportunely learn these tactics on the part of landlords when the Rent Act consideration is drawing so high.—Yours etc.

A TENANT.

"LABOUR GAZETTE" CRITICISED.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes:—

"The recent issue of the "Labour Gazette" presents a new feature. Up to now its declared object was to diffuse labour news but now it seems to have assumed a new role. It has on page 484 in its last line under the heading "Mr. Jhabvala's opinion on Indian labour condition" taken the brief of the employers and tried to prejudice the cause of Labour. It makes certain allegations without adducing proof for the same. It cannot be understood as to what led the "Labour Gazette" to assume this patronising attitude.

Wha is very objectionable is its attitude alleging that the statements contained in the appeal are not authentic. What proof has it to make this allegation? No proofs have been put forward but some unknown name is put forth as an authority. Will the Director of Labour enlighten us with regard to the identity of this personage and as to what experience he has to pronounce his judgment on the conditions of labour in India? He would be really helping the cause of labour by popularising such standard books on labour.

Then the "Labour Gazette" proceeds to refer the reader to its articles with regard to welfare work done in some mills out of 83 mills in Bombay. What is the good of making much of these elementary efforts of welfare work? In comparison with the work that remains to be done it is only a drop in the Ocean. The welfare work organisation in some mills are all kept in the leading strings of the employers and when we know in what relation labour stands to capital we can form a correct estimate of these centres. Unless labour awakens and becomes self-assertive no amount of hall marked organisations under the auspices of employers will attend the object in view.

The condition of labour as described in the appeal on behalf of Labour even is now not fully drawn. I have deliberately refrained from a full picture. If the real condition of the labourers be drawn accurately it would make one's blood curdle. But now that the statements of my Labour circular have been doubted I intend to expose to the public in future circulars all the evils from which labour suffers."

HAROLD LLOYD
THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAUGHTER MAKER
in
Safety Last
PATHE CINEMA
Feb. 28th

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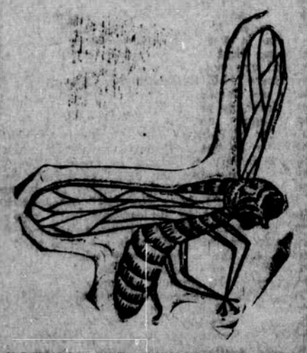
SAVING— AN INSTINCT.



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REDEMPTION OF DEBT.

WHAT OF TAX-PAYERS' CLAIMS?

MR. A. R. IYENGAR'S SPEECH.

In moving his amendment on the motion of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta for an enquiry into the debt redemption scheme Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar spoke as follows:—

"I beg to move the amendment to the Resolution of my friend Mr. Jamnadas Mehta which he has already mentioned to the House. That amendment is merely this, to omit the words 'before the next budget' in Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's resolution for the reason that it will be impossible for any committee that may now be appointed to go into the whole of this vast question and make a report in time for the next budget; and at the same time, to add to the Resolution the following words "and in the meantime to make recommendations before the 5th March 1925 as to the provision, if any, that should be made in the Budget of 1925-26 for the reduction or avoidance of public debt."

DISSIPATION OF SURPLUSES.

My reason for supporting this resolution with this amendment is much more circumscribed than the very general issues which have been raised in the speech which my friend Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has made to us. My main concern is with the manner in which our surpluses are going to be dissipated by means of this debt redemption scheme. In the first place, this debt redemption scheme was adumbrated by the Hon. the Finance Member in last March and he indicated to the House that the preferable course for framing a debt redemption scheme of this kind would be to make what he called a statutory programme. He said: "It is much to be desired that in the near future we should arrive at a definite programme. It might be with advantage a statutory programme for dealing with this subject." We had therefore every right to expect that any programme that the Government might have thought fit to decide upon ought to have been put before this House as a statutory programme and this House should have been asked to state what its views are and what scheme of debt redemption this House should sanction. As my friend Mr. Jamnadas rightly pointed out, that course was not taken, but an inspired motion was brought up in the Council of State and the Government then said: 'Oh, we have made up our mind' without giving this House any opportunity to discuss or offer its opinions thereon. Therefore I say this House has every right to complain and this House has every right to go into this question of debt redemption and to give the Government its considered views as to how the Government should frame its own debt redemption scheme. We have been told that this debt redemption scheme is in the nature of a rounding up of the whole of the present system of sinking funds, of railway annuities and many other things. I want to know whether the Finance Member is really proposing by this scheme to institute in this country a kind of general sinking fund for the wiping away of what we may call the dead weight debt of this country. If that is so, then I am afraid his explanations both in the budget statement of last year and also in the other place do not bear it out. Out of the total of 900 and odd crores of debt in this country there is barely about 268 crores which is of the nature of unproductive debt. All the rest of it is debt which has been borrowed for productive purposes and it is yielding us now a very good return. If we analyse the figures further and find out what this 200 and odd crores of unproductive debt is really made up of to-day, we shall find that while the whole of the earlier unproductive debt in this country had already been wiped away by means of the taxation of this country, this 200 and odd crores consist sonly of the 100 millions war gift that we made and the 100 and odd crores of deficits during the past few years which were made up by borrowing. If this is all the unproductive debt of this country, I ask where is the necessity for providing a sinking fund? Is it to be said to us that the amount of this debt in relation to the resources of this country and even in relation to the means of the poor tax payer of this country, is so big that you should immediately provide out of extra taxation a surplus which would go to amortise this debt? I say no, and I believe the Finance Member himself practically conceded this position when he said last year that this scheme of debt redemption or this provision for wiping off this indebtedness, is only "a contribution out of revenue towards capital expenditure." So we arrive at this question. Do we want in this country that we should raise taxes in order that those taxes may be invested in productive capital expenditure? Is that a sound proposition? That seems to me to require further investigation. I desire, again, to quote again the Finance Member. He said "So long as we have a considerable annual programme of new productive capital expenditure any provision for a sinking fund operates not to reduce the total amount of our debt but to reduce the amount of debt which is unproductive and (mark these words) the amount thus provided thus becomes in effect a contribution out of revenue towards productive capital expenditure." Therefore, Sir, I contend that it is not right that this country should go on being continually taxed for the purpose of providing capital for productive expenditure. Then the next question, Sir, is, is it necessary to make this provision even for our productive capital expenditure? What is this productive expenditure? Most of it, as has been admitted, has been invested in railways. I do not want to go into the history of the past of these railways. My friend Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has referred to the awful losses which have been inflicted on this country, but they have all been recouped by the taxes which the taxpayer of this country has borne by which these losses were paid for. But in regard to this present productive expenditure on railways, I ask, Sir, after the scheme for the separation of railway from general finance has been brought into operation, after the full programme by which Railway expenditure is hereafter to be financed has been sanctioned by this House, I ask is it necessary that we should, again, step into our general revenues and make a further provision in regard to guaranteeing or meeting any fancied risks in regard to the productive capital expenditure on railways? I do not want to anticipate what the railway budget is likely to show. But I know, Sir that the railway budget must provide what is called a depreciation fund in respect of the assets covered by capital expenditure on railways. It also provides a reserve fund. I ask, again, whether we should provide a third fund and pay out of the taxes one or two crores into it in order that this fund may be mounted up for being invested in productive railway capital expenditure. I say that is not just to the tax payer. I then ask the question assuming that it may be found feasible to invest this money out of the revenue in railway capital expenditure. Is it right is it just to the tax payer, that this money should be raised and that any surplus that is realised out of the revenues now raised should be put into this sinking fund? My answer is again, no, because, according to the promises and the pledges of the Government, pledges which are far more important than the pledge which we have made to redeem even some of our maturing debts, the first claim to any surpluses of the Government is that of the provinces which have been contributing 9 crores every year and which ought long ago to have been relieved of this burden. The Hon. the Finance Member in his first financial statement in 1923 has definitely given this pledge to this House and to the Provincial Governments. The Government of India have said plainly that "as soon as they are able to do so, they intend to reduce and eventually to extinguish these contributions." I therefore claim, Sir, that before proceeding to lay by any part of the revenues of this country towards this scheme of avoidance or reduction of debt, the Finance Member ought to make it his business to reduce and extinguish the provincial contributions.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Then, Sir, next to the provincial contributions comes the claim of the tax payer himself. My friend Mr. Mehta very rightly pointed out that during the past few years this country has been burdened with a net addition of 40 crores per annum in the shape of additional taxation, including that odious duty on salt. Therefore, Sir, next to the claim of the provinces the claim of the tax payer has to be met; and I say that until the heavy, the unbearable burden on the tax payer is relieved, we ought not to take away realized surpluses out of revenues to put them into this sinking fund for the purposes of productive expenditure on railways.

TAX PAYER'S CLAIMS.

There is a third point I wish to press upon the attention of the House. It is this. When we consider the claims of the tax payer, I think, Sir, we should also consider the claims of the betterment of this country, the improvement of this country, the improvement of its industries and we must do our best to relieve industries of the burden and the shackles which are imposed upon them. From that point of view again, Sir, I submit that the claim, for instance, of the cotton industry to a remission of the odious excise duty is superior to the claim of the railway sinking fund or of the depreciation fund or reserve fund. I do not want, Sir, that the Finance Minister should once again in the next budget put us on the horns of a dilemma and say, 'Here is two crores; you may either take it for the purpose of relieving provincial contributions or relieving the cotton excise duty'. in the meantime taking away another two crores—the figures are hypothetical—for the Railway sinking fund. It must be possible to do both. (The Hon Sir Basil Blackett—Why not give it all to provincial contributions?) Not necessarily. I do not dictate that. So far as that is concerned we are quite prepared to examine each of them on its merits when the budget is presented. I say, Sir, so far as that is concerned, this fund for the avoidance of reduction of debt is not the head to which al these surpluses should be diverted. I may point out, Sir, that I have very high authority for saying that "where inconvenient and oppressive duties are levied it may be wise, even with a view to ultimate repayment of loans, to relieve industry of these duties and trade of its heavy burden and trust to the increased productiveness of the reformed system for compensation", instead of trying to redeem debt. We all know, Sir, the classical examples of Peel and Gladstone when each of them relieved British trade from the shakles on the taxes and duties which were imposed on them. I say, Sir, that in that category we must place the cotton industry of India to-day.

(Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—We have not got a Gladstone.)

Well, We have Sir Basil Blackett But what I object to is that it is very unfair, and it is not sound finance, to keep taxation at a high level for the purpose of producing a surplus which really is not given back to the people. The real surplus the real sinking fund which finance Ministers should rely upon is the sinking fund that lies in the contentment of the people, in th econtentment of the peasantry in an equal and low land tax and in a flourishing industry which is relieved of the burdens now imposed upon it. It is that that is more necessary than the provision of these sinking funds which, after all, what the famous sinking fund of William Pitt turned out to be in the end. Sir, I do not at all deprecate the starting of a real sinking fund, but if a sinking fund is needed and has to be started at all, it must be only after meeting the claims of the taxpayer and the provinces. I want that a sinking fund which is started in this country should be started after mature consideration of all the claims made on what I may call "the national heap." I think the Finance Member ought not to rush his programme of debt redemption in the manner he has done. For, Sir, after all, as Sir Josiah Stamp once said "the State unlike the individual does not die. It can take a long view. It can therefore finance itself by methods which would be too far-reaching in the space of time involved for individual businesses." Why should we be in a hurry to invent any wild cat schemes for relieving this country of 200 crores of indebtedness by a scheme of debt redemption which really places the taxpayer at a disadvantage, which places industries at a disadvantage, and above all which places the Provincial Governments which are starving for want of resources at a most, serious disadvantage? I, therefore think, Sir, that it is absolutely necessary that this House should have an opportunity of going into this question thoroughly after it has had a report from competent people appointed by this House, if necessary, with the assistance of experts: and it is for that reason that I have great pleasure in supporting my friend, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's motion with the amendment that I have proposed.

THE RENT BILL.

A DANGEROUS PROVISION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Among the various new clauses that appear in the Rent Act Amendment Bill that will shortly be introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council is one which, I find, has not attracted sufficient public notice, considering the unlimited powers thereby intended to be given to the landlords. I refer to clause 7 which confers on the Rent Controller—or in fact his deputy-powers to authorise "a landlord to open and take possession of his premises when the tenant has not occupied the premises for three successive months and has failed to pay the rent due." This practically puts in hands of the landlord of small premises very wide powers of breaking open the lock on the outer door of premises having the basic rental of Rs. 20 or under for January 1916, and which would in some cases where considerable improvements or alterations have been subsequently made by the landlord, amount to Rs. 35 even. The statement of objects and reasons for the proposed amendment gives the following explanation for the necessity for adding the clause in question in the subsidiary Rent Act VII of 1918:—"Certain petty premises are left by the tenants unoccupied for long periods, no rent being paid. It is desirable that the landlord should have power and take possession of such premises." What the clause means by "petty premises" I have already shown above and what the expression "long period" really means is only a period of three successive months when we look at the clause itself. Again the words "no rent being paid" immediately following "long periods" suggest that to enable a landlord to obtain an order from the Controller, the rent must be in arrears for a 'long period.' The wording of the clause above quoted is not explicit on this point. It does not definitely require that the rent must be due for even three months. The amendment seems to have been based on the recommendation made by the Rent Act Committee, the President of which was Mr. C. A. Turner I.C.S., the then Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust, that submitted its report in October 1921. Although there were several recommendations made in the Committee's Report in the interest of the tenant class, not a single one has been embodied by the Government in any of the amendments made in the Bills that were introduced since the date of the Report.

The proposed amendment is quite a novel one, at least so far as India is concerned. It aims at dispensing with each and every one of the safeguards that have been provided hitherto before the levy of distress for rent or executing a decree for ejectment or delivery of possession of premises to the landlord. The remedy of distress for rent is in itself so drastic that the power for levying it has been given hitherto to only the Law Courts of the three main Presidency towns. Added to this is the execution of a warrant for ejectment in one executive act of the Controller who has not been given by the Legislature power to receive evidence on oath and whose office has not been considered as a Court. The powers that have been given to the Controller hitherto are mainly with reference to the determination of the Standard Rents of small premises, but now he will have to perform also the duties both of a Judge of a Civil Court and of its Registrar. Government has not taken care to lay down the procedure which the Executive Officer or his Deputy has to follow before he gives an "authority" to the landlord to open and take possession" of his premises. Similarly, because the poor tenant has gone to his 'gaum' with his family and has not paid the rent (we will assume for three months) no notice terminating the tenancy, as required under the ordinary law of landlord and the tenant, has been deemed necessary before the application to the Controller is made, generally, the Bhayas of landlords of chawls make such applications for distress, appearing under a power-of-attorney from their masters. It has not been even stated that the "Standard" rent, already fixed by the Controller has remained in arrears before the Controller's powers are invoked, for the wording of the section is "rent due" and not "Standard Rent fixed under this Act."

The Rent Committee, whose recommendation seems to have been followed, says in support of it "Many cases where some action of this kind is required are reported from Karachi. Then why has not care been taken to restrict the operation of the new clause to Karachi alone? So far as Bombay is concerned, there are special chapters in the Presidency Court of Small Causes Act viz. Chapters VII and VIII that lay down summary procedure for the recovery of possession of immoveable property and for distress respectively. Here the powers are vested in judicial officers with powers to administer oath, examine applicants etc. and, in the case of at least the former process, to hear the other side before making the order, giving time for vacating the premises where necessary. Had these chapters, or at least the procedure prescribed in them, been made applicable to Karachi the difficulty would have been obviated. Such a grave question like the breaking open of the doors of a tenant who has been absent from his house for three months should not be left in the hands of executive officers or landlords, and if the necessity for the provision is established, the legislature must prescribe the procedure and not leave it for the framing of rules. The Council must, therefore, look carefully into this question and urge the framing of clauses in the Bill itself on the lines of the sections of the Presidency Small Causes Court Act. If is extremely doubtful whether the local Rent Act, which has been brought into force for the purpose of "restricting the increase if rent and providing special means" for the same, can contain clauses conferring summary powers overriding the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act and other Acts passed by the Imperial Legislative Council.

In this connection I may point out that there are English statutes for the summary recovery of deserted premises, and the safeguards provided in these statutes must at least be adopted if the legislature is of opinion that the summary powers should be vested in executive officers. As the clause at present stands, authority is to be given to the party most interested viz. the landlord (practically his Bhaya) to open and take possession of the premises, and even if the rent in arrears is tendered the articles belonging to the tenant have to be thrown out of the room. No precaution is taken for holding a panchnama and having an inventory made of the articles in the premises of the absentee tenant. Even those belonging to strangers, if found on the premises, will be chucked out and the landlord will immediately put in a new tenant. Even the assistance of an independent officer like the bailiff is not sought to be given. No notice to vacate as required under the general law of landlord and tenant has to be given. Nor is the reason for failure to pay the rent to be inquired into before the latter is ejected the very moment the landlord comes armed with the Controller's order.

As I said before, there are English Statutes that seem to have been borne in mind as precedents before framing the clause. But these statutes have been totally emasculated. The flesh and blood for the protection of the tenant has been ignored statutes. II Geo. 2 Chap. 19, Secs. 16 and 17, 57 Geo. 3, c. 52, 3 and 4 vic. C 84 Sec. 18, II & 12 Vic. C43 are some of sections bearing on the very subject. They lay down that at least six months' rent must be overdue, and the premises must be unoccupied so far that no sufficient goods can be found to countervail the arrears of rent. The statute first cited even requires that "two or more justices of the peace must go upon and view the premises and cause to be affixed on the most notorious part of the premises" notice in writing that at the distance of 14 days at least they will return to take second view thereof and if upon such second view the tenant or some person on his behalf shall not pay the rent in arrears or there shall not be sufficient goods on the premises, then only shall the Justices put the landlord into possession and the lease from thenceforward shall become void. The complaint need not be on oath, because the justices personally go upon the premises and satisfy themselves as to the truth of the complaint. An appeal is allowed to the next justices of assize in the counties and to the judges of the Court of King's Bench or Common Pleas empowering them to order restitution to be made to the tenants with his or her expenses and costs. In the metropolis the Magistrates upon proof given in open court have to issue a warrant directed to one of the constables requiring him to go upon the premises and fix the notice, and upon proof of all this, issue another warrant requiring a constable to put the landlord in possession. I need not take up any more of your valued space by referring to further safeguards provided in the matter but will only add that, without embodying all these in the bill as they have been done in the parliamentary Statutes, it would be extremely dangerous to put such unlimited powers in the hands of the landlord, particularly at a time when as the Bill says "the want of a accommodation in the case of premises with a lower rental is still very keenly felt." As the Law at present stands, a tenant who has not paid the rent for any 2 months, is not entitled to protection under the Act and can be ejected.—Yours, etc.,

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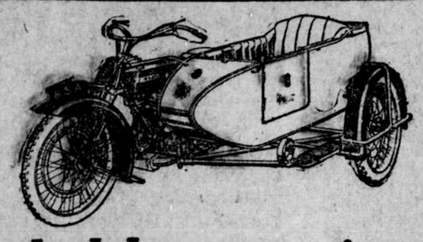

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U. P. MUSLIM LEAGUE.

SESSION CLOSED.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 23.

Before the proceedings of the Provincial Muslim League commenced this afternoon the Hon. Mr. Raza Ali read a telegram from the Additional Secretary, Ahmadyia Community addressed to him as President of the All-India Muslim League in connection with the recent reported stoning to death of two Ahmadyas at Kabul stating that private information received through Peshawar indicated that thirty more Ahmadiyas were in lock-up at Kabul awaiting ruthless sentence and appealing that something practical should be done to make the Afghan Government realise that the outside Muslim world condemned these atrocities of the Kabul Court and asked the President to send a strong protest to the Amir on behalf of the Indian Muslim Community. After some discussion Syed Ali Nahy, the Presidnt ruled that it was a matter for the All-India Muslim League and could not be dealt with at the Provincial Conference.

The first resolution adopted to-day was moved by Nawab Mahommad Yusuf, M.L.C (Allahabad) and seconded by Mr. H. A Aslam Safi (Meerut).

"This League while holding the views that the Muslim Community in the United Provinces by virtue of its homogenous character, education, wealth, influence and past traditions is justified in asking for 40 per cent. representation in the Legislative Council and other bodies, feels in honour bound to abide by the terms of the Congress-League compact of 1916 and insists that the proviso safeguarding the rights of a minority community should be adhered to and brought into force and Muslim representation in District Boards raised from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent, and the District Boards Act be amended accordingly."

Another resolution proposed by the Hon. Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan (Aligarh) seconded by the Hon. Syed Raza Ali (Allahabad) was:—"This League requests the Government to take immediate steps (a) to increase the strength of university training corps of the territorial force so as to meet the demand of the Universities of the United Provinces, (b) to extend to members of the University Training Corps same privileges as have been conferred on the members of the Auxiliary Force."

After some more resolutions were passed the session was declared closed.—A.P.

NABHA & PATIALA.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At a farewell banquet given to Col. Minchin, the Maharaja of Patiala is reported to have said as follows: "The ex-Maharaja of Nabha disregarded the wholesome advice offered by Col. Minchin for an *amicable settlement*"! Now, Sir, what was this amicable settlement? Who proposed it? What were its terms? Why did the Ruler of Nabha discard it? Surely, Sir, there is some mystery which is deeper and darker than we can imagine. Further, the Patiala Prince says, that "Col Minchin befriended the Maharaja of Nabha in the end, and used his good offices to secure for him an *alternative* in the voluntary separation from the State"! Now what was the other course left for the Nabha Ruler, if he had *not* accepted the alternative? What good has the acceptance of the alternative done to the Nabha Ruler or his subjects?

The Maharaja of Patiala is intensely fond of sports. Will he, like a true sportsman, state full facts to vindicate the hostile attitude that he has taken up against his brother Prince, the old Ruler of Nabha? His prolonged silence in the matter does him no credit at all. After all, there is but one Supreme Ruler of the World, and that is God.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA

P. P. BOY SCOUTS.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

The Parsee Pioneer Boy Scouts—32nd Bombay—were presented with colours by their President Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy on Sunday, the 15th inst. The troops musteded on the Gowalia Tank Municipal Ground nearly 190 strong, and gave their President a very enthusiastic reception. After the performance of the function with due ceremony the President delivered a very impressive address. At the conclusion a munificient donation of Rs. 500 made by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy to the funds of the Troop in commemoration of the event was announced, which sent the Boy Scouts wild with joy.

MALABAR CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The Malabar Catholic Association celebrated its Inauguration on last Sunday, the 22nd February at St. Ignatius Church Hall, (Jacob Circle) with Very Rev. Fr. Bertran S. J., the Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Bombay in the Chair. The Hall was packed to the utmost with enthusiastic guests and members. The whole of the long and very interesting programme was well arranged and the committee deserves every credit for the success of each and every item. The president in his address eulogised the Malabar Catholics and congratulated them saying that they were the first Christians in India, that they were Christians even before the Europeans had embraced Christianity. He exhorted them, threfore, to work for the greater glory of the Church and to stand united. When the last of the items, "The Epiphany Scene" was over, the Secretary proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chair and soon after that the audience dispersed reluctantly as one could see, expressing their longing to enjoy a similar occasion in the near future.

C. P. NOTES.

NAGPUR MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 19.

It is understood that there is a proposal to erect a suitable memorial to Sir Frank Sly, who served the province for the last 37 years. A statue will most probably be erected. The local paper suggests that the memorial might take a form which would serve some object of public utility. Scholarships might be instituted in Sir Frank Sly's name in the Nagpur University or some Technical School might be started or some public lecture hall and library might be erected. Some such memorial would be more suitable than erecting a statue.

Municipal Budget:—On last Saturday, the Municipal Budget for 1925-26 was passed after a hot debate. The attendance was very poor and apparently the apathy was due to the fact that most of the members would be retirng shortly. The budget was presented this year on the lines of legislative councils and credit is primarily due to Mr. S. P. Chaube, the new Secretary. Out of the estimated receipts of 12,38,044, which shows an increase of nearly 2 1/2 lakhs compared wiith previous year Rs. 65,000, will be spent on Helth, Rs. 74,000 on education, Rs. 20,000 on rat campaign and Rs. 13,000 on Child welfare and health week. Mr. Natique opposed the allotment of the sums earmarked for health, rat campaign and child welfare and health week. The member considered that the return from these was far too inadequate and the expenditure would be unjustified as in his ophion no benefit could be accrued therefrom The House, however, declared all his amendments lost by 3 to 4. The entire budget was put to the vote and declared duly passed.

Nagpur Law College:—It is understood that the Nagpur University has decided to make an application to the Government to a grant of additional land adjoining the proposed University building for a Library Hall and a Hostel for residential students of the Law College, which it is proposed to start from the 1st July 1925. A governing body of influential gentlemen has been constituted, with Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, Vice-Chancellor as its chairmen, to make the necessary arrangements. The Law classes will be held in the Morris College during the session of 1925. It is hoped that the Nagpur University Building which is under construction will be ready for occupation in 1926.

Inter-University Board:—Nagpur University has expressed its desire to be represented on the Inter-University Board of the Government of India and it is prepared to guarantee an annual contribution of Rs. 250 for a term of three years and an advance payment of Rs. 100 was sanctioned.

Agriculture College, Nagpur:—It is understood that the Nagpur University Authorities have agreed to the request of the local Government to admit the diploma classes of the Agriculture college and the Research Institute, Nagpur, to the privileges of the University on conditions laid down by the Academic Council of that University and a degree in Agriculture and Science will be conferred on students passing that examination of that course.

ALLEGED FORGING OF CHEQUE.

ACCUSED ARRESTED AT RLY. STATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA Feb. 19.

A European named Owen Walter Harrison, stated to be a member of a Jazz Band in Bombay, was to-day placed by the police before Mr. P. Fleming, Cantonment and City Magistrate Poona charged under sections 420, 511 and 467 I.P.C. with forgery and cheating in respect of a cheque on the Mercantile Bank of India. From the evidence tendered by the complainant, Mr. Saunders. Manager of the Poona Hotel, it appears that Harrison called on Mr. Saunders at the Poona Hotel on the 30th. January last. He had a letter with him which the manager supposed was signed by a man named Robb introducing the accused. Harrison presented a cheque for Rs. 194 with the letter and asked that it he cashed for him. Suspecting something was wrong Mr. Sunders asked the accused to come again He then telephoned to Mr. G. Bullock, Manager of Messrs. John Roberts and Co., Bombay, and as he suspected, that gentleman replied that he had not signed the cheque, and in fact, had no account in the Mercantile Bank of India. As the accused did not put in an appearance Mr. Saunders told his clerk Anthony to go to the Railway station and wait for him and have him arrested. While Anthony was in the waiting room that night, the accused came to the station and was arrested by Sergt. Banhain of the Cantonment Police.

The case is proceeding.

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I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my embloyment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

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Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advetised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

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TESTIMONIALS.

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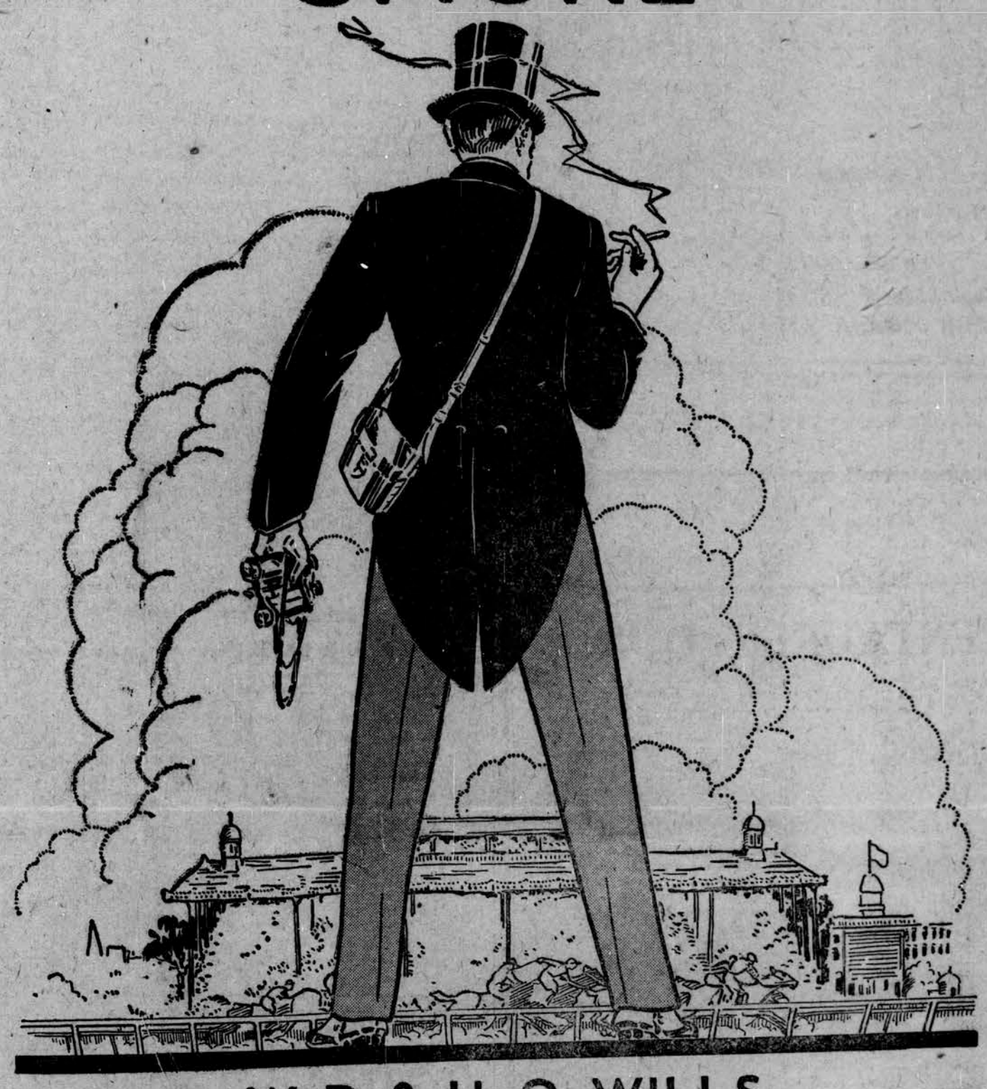

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